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A SONG OF JOY.

There's joy in the country: Though dark be the way,
There's ever the promise of beautiful day;
The darkest of storms have a rinbow's bright ray,
And never a winter but blossoms to May—
There's joy in the country to-day.

There's joy in the country—the rivers they sing
As they ripple on seaward through meadows of spring;
The bells in glad music exultingly ring;
The blue's in the sky and the bird's on the wing—
There's joy in the country to-day!
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE ROSE'S AVATAR.

There grew a rose more wonderful
Than ever Saadi sang,
Its loveliness occult and strange,
A rapture and a pang.

Its petals had the pulsing touch
That shakes the blood with fire;
Its warm deeps were the avatar
Of unassuaged desire.

Hid scents and hushed seraglio dreams
Were in its subtle breath,
The madness of the Maenad's joy,
The tenderness of death.

Its soul was all the mystic East,
Its heart was all the South—
Till tears and love transmuted it
To the dark rose of your mouth.
—Charles G. D. Roberts, in Smart Set.

FATE OF THE STUDIOUS GIRL

She could talk on sociology, on ethics, physiology,
She could wrangle all the problems that are making people think;
She could warble on sobriety and vivisect society,
And when she wrote an essay—well, it took a tub of ink!

She reviewed the latest novels, and she spent her time in hovels,
Where she strove to teach the poor folk how to master Maeterlinck;
She knew all about musicians and their famous compositions,
Could convey her thoughts and actions by the slightest little wink.

At tenpins she bowled highest and in golf she was the spryest,
And in whist she talked the loudest of them all,
She could make the finest ra'bit and she graced the riding habit,
And she never had an equal when she graced the dancing hall.

But the bridegroom still he tarried, and as yet she isn't married,
Though her arts and her devices they are always to the touch;
Now her heart to-day is saddened and her mind is angered, maddened
With the thought that after all she learned too much.

For the maids who were "light-headed" they have all long since been wedded,
And this modernesque Aspasia simply decorates the wall;
So the moral to this jingle—if you fain would tarry single,
Just wear a pair of glasses and pretend you know it all.
—Harold MacGrath, in Syracuse Herald.

IN AT THE BIRTH.

There was quite a commotion all over the West
When Bryan's new paper was born.
A breeze from the South rose and blew at its best
When Bryan's new paper was born.
The ominous clouds in the heavens took flight,
The little stars twinkled and gave out more light
Than ever they did, on that glorious night
When Bryan's new paper was born.

The tall ghost of Jackson was seen but not heard
When Bryan's new paper was born;
And Jefferson's ashes were visibly stirred
When Bryan's new paper was born.
The earth for a moment abandoned all strife,
Fierce enemies buried the hatchet and knife,
And liberty struck for a new lease of life
When Bryan's new paper was born.

'Twas wisdom at last without any alloy,
When Bryan's new paper was born;
All nature rejoiced with a fulness of joy
When Bryan's new paper was born.
Great comfort it brought to the man with the plough—
But Tibbles remarked with a sorrowful brow,
"O, what in this world will become of me now?"
When Bryan's new paper was born.

The ice seemed to melt in the Loup and the Platte
When Bryan's new paper was born;
Friend J. Sterling Morton smiled blandly thereat
When Bryan's new paper was born;
I am not a prophet—so let us all wait
For final results in the nation and state;
But everything seemed to be doing first rate
When Bryan's new paper was born.
—Nebraska State Journal.

THESE ROYAL COUSINS MAY MARRY SOON

Prince Frederick William of Germany and Princess Margaret of Connaught, who have been selected for a royal match by the court gossips in London, were only slightly known to each other before the youthful crown prince went to England to attend the funeral of Victoria. Prince Frederick is the eldest son of the German emperor. He was born May 6, 1882, and his father has personally supervised his education. The boy has been trained almost from his infancy for the great position which will be his one day. The Princess Margaret is the eldest child of Prince Arthur, the third son of Victoria. She is just six months older than her alleged fiance. Princess Margaret is a first cousin of Prince Henry. Her mother was the Princess Louise of Prussia.—Detroit News.

POSITIVE UNREALITY IN THE HEAVENS

The most interesting astronomical event, aside from total eclipses of the sun, which has occurred for many years, is the sudden appearance of a new star in the northern heavens. It is called for convenience Nova Persei, "the new star in (the constellation) Perseus." Photographs of the sky show, however, that it was telescopically visible for an undetermined time before it suddenly blazed out, and because visible to the unaided eye as one of the most conspicuous stars in that quarter of the heavens.

The wonder-mongers and the superstitious have been inclined to look upon it as a portent. The intelligent portion of humanity, especially the astronomers, find nothing wonderful in it. Many new stars have appeared in the past; there are many variable stars, which change their degree of brightness in the course of a few hours, or days, or even years, the variations recurring sometimes with clockwork regularity, and sometimes irregularly. Then there are stars which are slowly becoming dimmer, and those which are slowly becoming brighter. There are also colored stars, some of which have slowly changed their color. Sirius, the dog-star, is one of these. Ancient writers speak of its being fiery red; now its color is decidedly bluish.

As to the causes of these changes, we can but conjecture. The abysses of space which separate us from the fixed stars are so enormous that it is impossible that investigation shall reveal the mystery of many of these changes. The spectroscope gives us an idea of the chemical composition of these blazing suns, but it can give no hint why a star, hitherto invisible, or at best but a point of light when viewed through a powerful telescope, shall suddenly blaze up and become a conspicuous object to the naked eye.

The astronomers are busy calculating the parallax of Nova Persei—or, to put it in non-technical language, they are figuring out its distance from us. An error of a few million miles, more or less, is of no particular consequence in such a matter, and the approximations already made are sufficient for the purposes of this article.

Without setting down the figures, which convey no real conception to the mind, let the distance be stated in light years. It takes the light of the sun eight minutes to reach the earth, passing over a distance of about 92 million miles. A light-year is the distance light will travel in one of our years. Now, Nova Persei is so far distant that it takes about 98 years for its light to reach us!

Consequently, the sudden flaring out of this star, the light of which reached us on February 28, of this year, really happened in the year 1803!

Think of it! Jefferson was then President; the west was a wilderness; there was neither steamboat nor railway, nor fast printing press, nor telegraph, nor telephone nor electric light. For almost a century those waves of light have been speeding to use across the mighty void, and have just reached us. Hence we are now looking at a phenomenon which happened in the long ago. What the status of Nova Persei is to-day, our successors will find out about the year 1998 or 1999.

Now, there are thousands of stars in the heavens much further distant than this. There are many which are nearer. The fixed star which is the next neighbor of our sun is so close that it takes light only three and a half years to come to us. If it were to be blotted out of the sky by the utter extinguishment of its light, at this instant, the light waves already started would continue to come, and we would see it for three and a half years after it had disappeared.

There are stars visible in the heavens which are so distant that the light we see now started from them before Christ was born, before Rome was founded, before the Pyramids were built, before Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees. Many of these may have flamed up like this new star, or cooled so that they are burnt-out suns, rushing invisible through space. But we can not tell of any change which took place since the time the light-waves now reaching the earth started on their stupendous journey.

It follows, then, that the appearance the fixed stars (not the planets of our system) present to our vision now, is an absolute unreality. We know by analogy that many of them must have changed in brightness, in color, in position. The sky shows us the appearance of stars as they were at all periods from three and a half to many thousand years ago. It is a composite deception.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Compulsion.

Mother (coming swiftly)—Why, Willie! Striking your little sister!

Willie (doggedly)—Auntie made me.

Maiden Aunt—Why, Willie! I said if you did strike her I would never kiss you again!

Willie (still doggedly)—Well, I couldn't let no chance like that slip.—Tit-Bits.

Sure on One Point.

"Doctor," she asked, "do you really believe there is a hell where people are roasted forever?"

"If there isn't," the good man replied, "the fellow who sells a short ton of coal to a poor widow is going to get off a good deal easier than he deserves."—Chicago Times-Herald.

VENEZUELA'S PITCH LAKE

History of the Dispute Which Is Now Making Trouble for America.

The facts that form the basis of the present trouble in Venezuela, as set forth by official documentary evidence are given by Gideon Willets, in a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The particular dispute that has drawn upon it such widespread public attention is between the asphalt company which owns the great pitch lake in Venezuela, and the Venezuelan government.

In 1883 and 1884 the New York and Bermudez company obtained from the government of Venezuela a concession to develop all the natural resources of the free lands of the state of Bermudez, which covers an area of about 40,000 square miles, nearly as large as the state of New York. Gusman Blanco, the then President, who has since died in Paris, granted this concession for the best interests of his country. The capitalists, who in this instance were willing to invest money in developing the resources of the state of Bermudez were Americans. Blanco therefore gave to the Bermudez company the right to carry on operations in Bermudez for the term of twenty-five years. It was stipulated that the company was to explore the territory establish colonies, open railways and establish means of communication.

The Bermudez company sent Mr. A. H. Carner, a civil engineer, and now the company's managing director, to explore the wilderness in question. At last he found the pitch lake, which, until he cut his way through the jungle to its borders had never been seen by a white man.

Mr. Carner perceived that here was a mine which could be worked on a big scale and ultimately become of great value. With accurate foresight, as events have proved, he determined to purchase the mine outright, knowing that most of the twenty-five years of the concession would be required to establish a plant large enough to carry on extensive operations. Had he not bought the property outright, the company's plant would, under the terms of the concession revert to the government of Venezuela in 1908. Therefore, he surveyed a tract of land, a quadrangle about five miles long by three and a half miles wide, in the center of which lay the pitch lake, and after submitting to all the required formalities, purchased the tract in fee simple from the Venezuelan government. This was in 1888.

A. H. CARNER.

He opened a new road southwest from the lake, to a point on the San Juan river, where he established the town of Guanoco, the present headquarters of the plant and the seat of the present trouble. The lake is a vast deposit of asphalt, 95 per cent pure; in some places liquid, in others hard and brittle. This latter is known to the trade as "glance pitch," from which varnishes and paints are made. The lake is about two miles across in its widest part, and is bounded on the north by the mountain just crossed and surrounded on all other sides by vast wildernesses of swamp and forest.

All went well till 1897, when Mr. Carner, broken in health after several attacks of jungle fever, went to Europe to recuperate. In his absence three Venezuelans came down to the asphalt lake and staked off what they pretended to believe to be a distinct, separate, new asphalt lake. They then obtained from Crespo, then President, a concession to this claim, under the title of La Felicidad. The contention over the ownership of this particular claim of La Felicidad has caused all the present trouble in Venezuela.

The claim of La Felicidad is nothing more nor less than part and parcel of the asphalt lake included in the tract of land above mentioned, which the Bermudez company bought years before, in fee simple from Venezula. La Felicidad, in short, is the northeastern extremity of the Bermudez lake.

Last May, despite a formal warning that the title would not hold good, and even while the question between the Bermudez company and Venezuelan government over the nullification of the so-called title Felicidad was still pending, two contractors of Syracuse, N. Y., bought from the Venezuelan holders the claim of La Felicidad, and are the present holders of the title. Right after the purchase the contractors represented to the United States government that they were the holders of a mine in Venezuela, the title to which was disputed by an American company, and asked this government not to interfere, asserting that the question was one to be settled by the tribunals of Venezuela. The object of the Syracuse men was to convey the idea that the dispute was merely a matter between rival American concerns, and that the United States therefore, should not interfere. Meanwhile the New York and Bermudez company notified the government that the dispute was not between rival American interests, but between their company and the government of Venezuela.

From courts under the administration of President Andrade the Bermudez company obtained a decree which tacitly annulled the Felicidad concession. But the revolutionary party deposed Andrade and Castro, the present dictator, came into power. He ignored the act of Andrade in regard to the asphalt lake, and in December last officially recognized the Felicidad claim. Meanwhile he annulled other concessions held by foreigners and then it was because of Castro's undisguised unfriendly attitude toward all foreigners, and especially toward Americans, that the United States government sent warships to Venezuelan waters.

The Bermudez company still has the question pending on its original basis. The fact that the title in dispute was bought by Americans has not altered the status of the dispute as between the Bermudez company and the Venezuelan government.

NEW CRANK WORRIES POSTAL AUTHORITIES

Cranks are bothering the Dead Letter office at Washington. They find a cheap way of amusing themselves in writing letters to people whose correct addresses they do not know. Sometimes they indulge in postal cards.

There is one postal card crank who, with great apparent labor, puts an immense number of words on a single postal card, and who seems to be indifferent

whether or not his effusions reach the person for whom they are intended. He calmly drops his postal card in the box and trusts to luck. It winds up in the Dead Letter office, and causes the officials there much trouble and annoyance.

Uncle Sam has to stand the expense of hunting up the person to whom the card seems to be addressed, and of entering the work on a record. But, after all, if it were not for cranks and careless people there would be no use for the Dead Letter office, and the people working there would have to find employment elsewhere.—New York Herald.

GREAT NEW DAM ON NILE AT SYENE

Very different from the old method of irrigation is the new one which will soon be in operation on the Nile. Egypt may be described as two narrow strips of soil on either side of the Nile. All the rest of the country is worthless desert, because it is waterless.

For centuries the natives have reclaimed bits of the desert for cultivation by means of primitive water wheels, worked by camels and by hand power.

The sight of a camel, blindfolded to prevent it getting dizzy, walking round and round, working a wooden wheel which draws up buckets of water, is a familiar one along the banks of the Nile. By such means, however, only very small patches of the desert can be irrigated.

Now, however, the Egyptian government has nearly completed a great dam at Assouan, by means of which 4,120,000 acres will secure regular irrigation. The new reservoir will be 111 miles long with a storage capacity of a billion cubic metres.

The dam is a single straight wall built across the river on granite rock, 23 feet wide at the top and 80 feet 4 inches wide at the bottom, with a series of sluices to discharge the water as needed. Sir John Aird, the builder, was the first man to walk across the Nile dry shod, having passed over the new dam a few weeks since.

The Temple of Philae, which is on an island above the dam, together with Pharaoh's Bed, the colonnades of Nectanebo, the Nilometer Steps and the Roman Arch of Diocletian's time will be flooded a great part of the year and can only be inspected from a boat. But the practical benefit to Egypt will be great, while there are many other ruined temples which will not be injured.—New York Herald.

ONLY WOMAN MEMBER OF COLORADO LEGISLATURE

As the sole woman member of the Colorado legislature, Mrs. Evangeline Heartz is attracting much attention, says the Detroit News-Tribune. It is said that there is nothing of the "strong-minded" type about Mrs. Heartz, nor is she seeking undue prominence in the legislature. Her seat is near the center of the hall,

MRS. EVANGELINE HEARTZ.

and there are no signs about her desk of feminine frills, the only thing about it which contrasts it strongly with the others is that it is not adorned with toothpicks nor cigar stumps.

When first Mrs. Heartz arose and said, "Mr. Speaker," a dead silence fell upon the assembly. Then "Mr. Speaker," in some embarrassment, stammered:

"Ah, ah! the, ah, lady member from Arapahoe!" Mrs. Heartz frowned, and again said, "Mr. Speaker!" The speaker looked still more uncomfortable, and the other members enjoyed the situation. He tried again:

"Ah—um, ah! the lady from Arapahoe!" Again Mrs. Heartz said, steadily, "Mr. Speaker!" He wiped his brow, and addressed her as:

"The member from Arapahoe!" The little lady smiled. She had won her first victory in the legislature.

One of the measures Mrs. Heartz is most persistent in advocating aims at the abolition of capital punishment. Of the bills she has introduced the most important are compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, one for precinct option, or taxation by option; one for community property rights, and several covering subjects in which women, as a rule, take little interest.

Mrs. Heartz is small and slender, but bright-eyed and comparatively strong. She has plenty of nervous energy and thrives on hard work. In debate she is quick to see an advantage and not slow to avail herself of it, but is more than generous to a discomfited opponent.

BEQUESTS FOR PORTIONLESS GIRLS

Trustees of an ol dbachelor's fund for dowerless girls in New Orleans, who recently decided to change the spirit, if not the letter of the testator's provisions had a precedent in the case of John Anderson, citizen of Glasgow and Manchester. Like the New Orleans donor, he was a bachelor, commonly reputed to have been "crossed in love." He left $15,000 and his blessing for "a fund to be formed, having for its object the dowering of deserving damsels." Candidates must be able to read and write, to sew and cook, and to sing and dance well. Having proved themselves proficient in these attributes, candidates were to receive $100 on their wedding days. Circumstances were found to necessitate placing some restrictions about this bounty, for unscrupulous individuals schemed to secure the dower more than once.

The corporation of the city of London is entrusted with the administration of Signor Pasquale Favoli's bequest for portionless girls. "Three poor but honest girls" are endowed annually in sums according to their merits, as the "worshipful gentlemen may think fit."

Chance decides who are the recipients, the fortunate trio being selected by lot. Any girl over 16 and under 25 may become a candidate, and may repeat again till the age limit disqualifies her, but the young women have to submit duly certified birth certificates, so as to obviate any charge of "intent to defraud."—New York Herald.

NEW FARMS FOR ABOUT 10,000 SETTLERS

More than 3,000,000 acres of fertile farm lands will be opened to settlement next summer, adjoining the Oklahoma country. The lands heretofore have been known as the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations and comprise some of the richest territory of the Indian country. The tract lies between southwestern Oklahoma, the Indian Territory proper, and Texas. The opening will give the American homeseekers their last opportunity to select homes from a large body of government lands.

The government permits each Indian brave, squaw and pappoose that was 30 days old or over when the bill passed on June 6, 1900, to select a quarter section of land. This will take 470,000 acres, and the Indians are each given another 160 acres, to be allotted in large bodies for pastures, in total another 470,000 acres. In addition the government pays to the Indians over $2,000,000 for the remainder of the land. This gives to each Indian, man, woman and child over one month of age, $711. When the reservation finally is opened the Indian no longer will be the ward of the United States government. He will be forced to depend on his own exertions the same as any other resident of the country.

The officials of the General Land office expect that the lands will be opened to settlement about August 1 of this year. By the terms of the act of Congress openeing this vast region, six months from June 6 last are allowed in which to make allotments, and the surplus lands must be opened within six months thereafter by proclamation of the President. The date has not yet been fixed, but there is little doubt that the official proclamation will be issued in the near future.

During the closing hours of Congress an amendment was inserted in the bill which has become a law, authorizing and directing the secretary of the interior, with the approval of the President, to prescribe such rules as he may deem proper for the allotment of the surplus lands to settlers. The object of this was to prevent a run similar to those which have heretofore occurred in the opening of Indian reservations to settlement.

A plan is now under consideration which contemplates the disribution of the excess lands among settlers by a system of drawing. The plan is for the publication in the newspapers of the country several weeks in advance a notice that the reservation will be thrown open to settlement. Those who desire to secure entries will make application to the federal officer in charge of the reservations. He in turn will make a list of all applicant. When the list is completed the number will be added up and a comparison made with the allotments available for distribution. If the number of applications exceed the number of allotments, as is certain to be the case, a system of drawing is to be arranged. A card containing the number of an allotment will be placed in a box for every 160 acres of land there is to be distributed. Then a sufficient number of blank cards will be placed in the box to correspond with the number of applicants. When this is done the box will be thoroughly shaken up and the cards mixed. Officers of the department will then draw from the box a card for each name on the list. Those drawing allotments will know exactly where their land is located and will be able to ake proper filings without any dispute, while those drawing blank cards will be compelled to return to their former homes.

While this plan has not been decided upon, it is the one which meets with general favor among the officers of the department who have given the subject consideration, as well as members of Congress.

Under the plan of allotment the United States government retains 70,000 acres of the land surrounding Fort Sill, the military post of the reservation. After this deduction from the reservations and the allotment to the Indians is concluded, there will remain over 10,000 homesteads of 160 acres each for settlement.

Perhaps no better opinion of the country can be found than that which the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs gave when the census of the tribes in this reservation was taken in 1890. He says:

"It was my pleasure to accompany the enumerators through the different sections of this agency and to the various tribes, and I was enabled to observe the country, its resources, the people, and their condition.

"These reservations lie in the southwestern part of Oklahoma Territory, and are bounded on the north by the Wichita reservation and Washita County, Ok. T., on the east by the Chickasaw nation, on the south by Texas (the Red River dividing them), and on the west Greer County, Ok. T.

"From careful observation and information obtained from white men who have lived there, and from some of the more intelligent Indians, it is estimated that fully 80 per cent of the country is tillable and favorable to the production of corn, oats, rye, and other cereals, also of cotton, vegetables, and fruit. Wild grapes are found in abundance.

"The Wichita Mountains occupy a small portion of the Territory, and extend from the center to west and near the west line, and occupy a small south portion of the northwest quarter of the reservation. All the lands within the mountain district afford good pasture, and there are fine herds thereon of cattle, horses and ponies. The grass is good throughout the winter.

"The walled valleys and basins are well supplied with water from springs, and good timber covers the mountain sides and the mountain peaks, as well as parts of the valleys. The mountains contain plenty of game and are rich in minerals. Living springs abound in and around the mountains and supply permanent water to all the streams that flow to the northward, westward, southward, and eastward."

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway traverses the entire length of the reservation, close to and on its eastern boundary. The road has also a line running from Chickasha to the northeast corner of the reservation, directly west through the reservation near its northern boundary. Another extension is nearly completed from Anadarko to Fort Sill, and before the opening date cars will be running to Fort Sill.

Any man or woman who is a citizen of the United States, or one who has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen and who is at the head of a family, or who is 21 years of age, or a deserted wife, or a widow, regardless of age, can file on a quarter section of land, provided he or she has not made previous entry, or, having made such, has commuted the entry to cash payment.

Ex-soldiers or their widows or minor children can enter by filing, either in person or through an agent, and have six months in which to commence settlement.

Filing fees are $14 for 160 acres. After five years' residence on the land, proof is made at the Land Office, $1.25 an acre paid, and a patent is issued by the United States government. This patent can be secured upon payment of $1.25 an acre at any time after an actual residence of fourteen months. A person is entitled to make entry of only one quarter section.

Settlement may be made and land held three months without filing, or a settler may file first. Sections 13, 16 and 36 in each township are reserved for school, college, and building purposes and cannot be taken.

The President will designate the county seats in his proclamation opening the country, and there will be no race for town lots as heretofore, but they will be sold at auction on the day of opening and the succeeding days to the highest bidder. No one will be allowed to purchase more than one business and one residence lot.

The proceeds of these sales go to the county to erect a courthouse and improve the roads and build bridges.

The mining laws are in force in the reservation. A claim is 600x1,500 feet. A prospector for minerals can file claim on a homestead already filed on as a homestead by another if mineral is in sight. The claim must be filed at the Register's office, together with a copy of the notice posted on the land, and to hold the mining claim the claimant must do $100 worth of work each year. After $500 worth of improvements have been made on a claim a patent to it is issued by the government. A kindred action is needed on petroleum claims, and in coal lands one man can hold 160 acres, but must pay the government from $10 to $20 an acre for it.

At the corner of each township is set a stone or post with six marks on each of its four sides. Between these posts, on the north line and south line of each township, are five stones or posts set one mile apart, marking the section corners, and having marks on the east and west sides that denote the numbers of miles each one is distant from the east or west township corner post. Between the township corners, on the east line and west line of the township, are stones or posts, five in number, a mile apart, similarly marked, showing the number of miles distant from the north and south township corner stones.

In the interior of each township, at every section corner, is a stone, making twenty-five in number, with marks on the east and south sides of each, and the number of marks denotes, respectively, the distance the stone sets from the east or south township line, thereby fixing at once the section corner it represents. The Indian allotments are being marked by new corner posts, easily distinguished from the old section corners.

A double portion of common school, college and public school lands has been set aside for educational purposes in the reservation.

A FIAT POPULATION.

A bill introduced by a Populist member of the Kansas legislature with respect to street railways which talks weirdly about "municipal fiats" and "imperial decrees" reminds us of a certain action taken by the city council of Atchison some years ago, says the Kansas City Journal. Under the law then in existence a city having less than 20,000 population could pay its corporation attorney but $50 a month, whereas cities of more than 20,000 could pay double this sum. So far as the census figures could have a bearing, Atchison came within the lower class and she was paying the lesser sum, but one night the city council, having been duly canvassed and influenced, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the city of Atchison has more than 20,000 population and that she is a city of the first class."

And thereupon the salary of the city attorney was raised to $100 a month, the beneficiary of this raise (and the suspected author of the resolution) being no less a personage than the Hon. W. R. Smith, now an esteemed associate justice of the supreme court. And we offer this little bit of history as divulging perhaps the meaning of "municipal fiats" or "imperial decrees."

A Modern Mother's Diary.

To-night Clifford has said:

Mamma, are the stars holes in the sky to let rain through?"

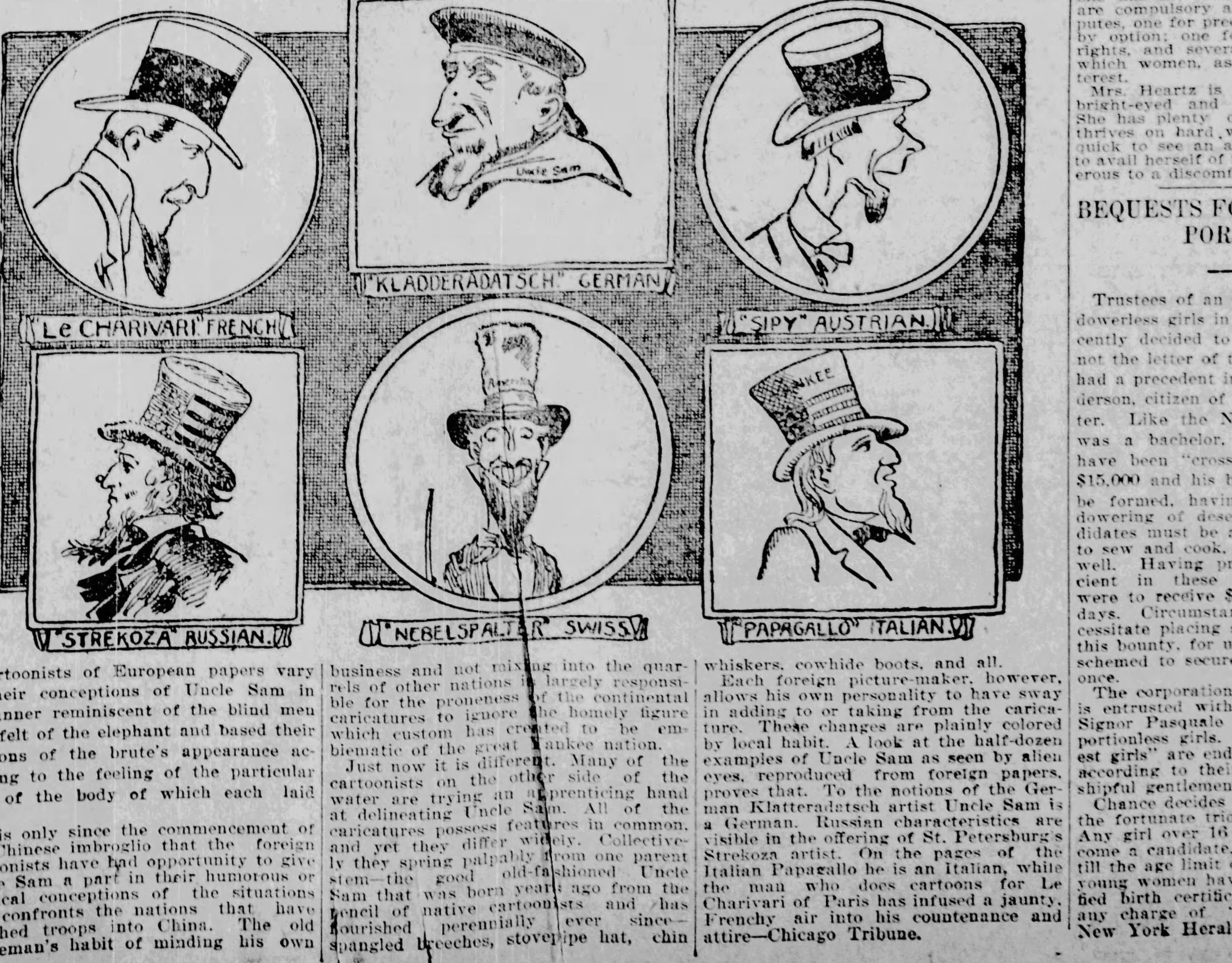
I cannot sleep, such is my agitation.

Clifford is scarcely five years old, whereas, according to the best pedagogical authorities, Martin Luther did not ask this question until he was seven, and Alexander the Great, in all probability, not until he was nine.

I know not what to think.

One moment I feel assured that Clifford is evincing an unaffected humor, only in the next moment to be overwhelmed by the suspicion that he is bidding for newspaper notoriety, merely.—Detroit Journal.

Foreign Cartoonists' Ideas of Uncle Sam.



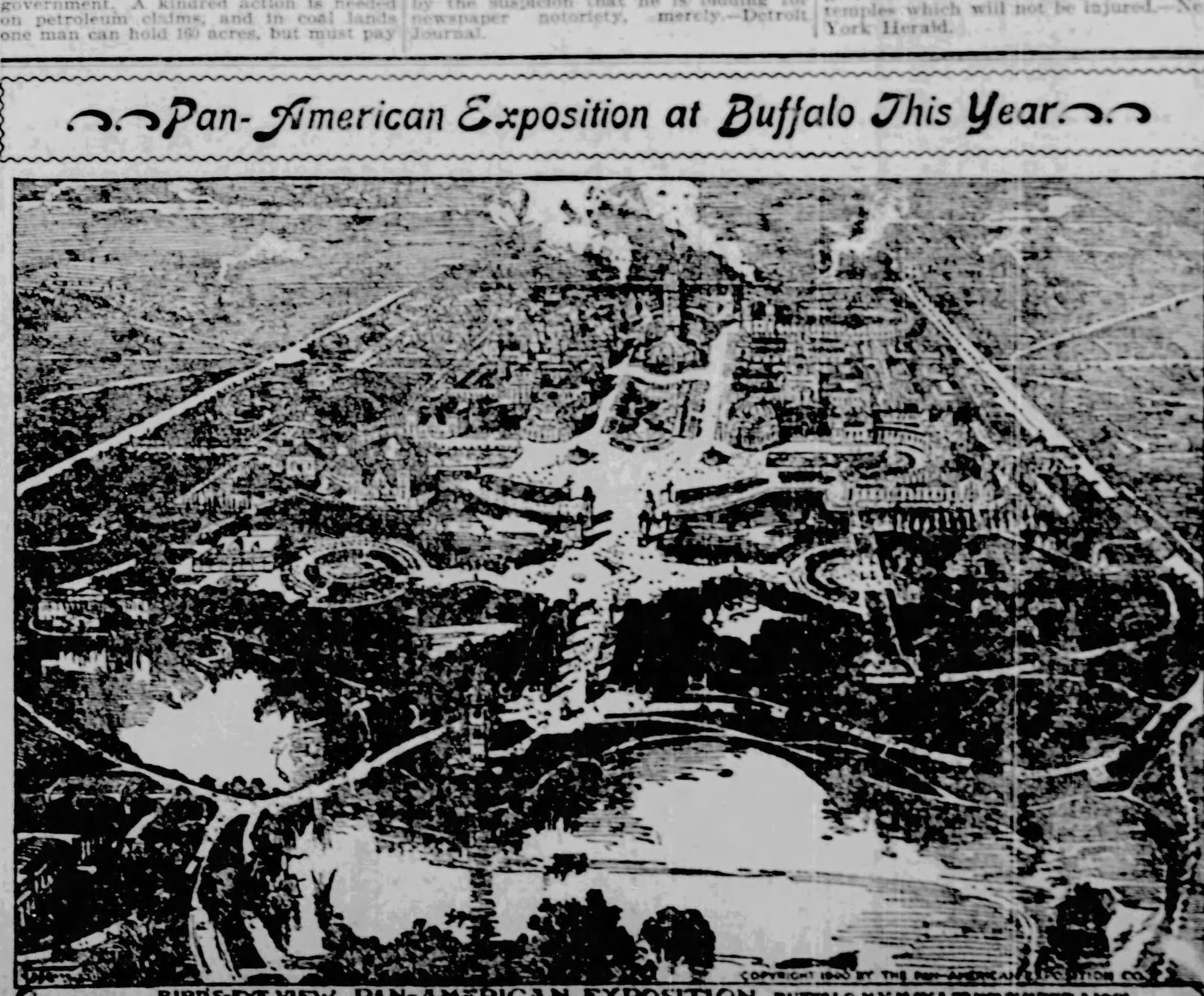
Cartoonists of European papers vary in their conceptions of Uncle Sam in a manner reminiscent of the blind men who felt of the elephant and based their opinions of the brute's appearance according to the feeling of the particular part of the body of which each laid hold.

It is only since the commencement of the Chinese imbroglio that the foreign cartoonists have had opportunity to give Uncle Sam a part in their humorous or satirical conceptions of the situations that confronts the nations that have marched troops into China. The old gentleman's habit of minding his own business and not mixing into the quarrels of other nations is largely responsible for the proneness of the continental caricatures to ignore the homely figure which custom has created to be emblematic of the great Yankee nation.

Just now it is different. Many of the cartoonists on the other side of the water are trying an apprenticing hand at delineating Uncle Sam. All of the caricatures possess features in common, and yet they differ widely. Collectively they spring palpably from one parent stem—the good old-fashioned Uncle Sam that was born years ago from the pencil of native cartoonists and has flourished perennially ever since—spangled breeches, stovepipe hat, chin whiskers, cowhide boots, and all.

Each foreign picture-maker, however, allows his own personality to have sway in adding to or taking from the caricature. These changes are plainly colored by local habit. A look at the half-dozen examples of Uncle Sam as seen by alien eyes, reproduced from foreign papers, proves that. To the notions of the German Klatteradatsch artist Uncle Sam is a German. Russian characteristics are visible in the offering of St. Petersburg's Strekoza artist. On the pages of the Italian Papagallo he is an Italian, while the man who does cartoons for Le Charivari of Paris has infused a jaunty, Frenchy air into his countenance and attire—Chicago Tribune.

Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo This Year.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO N.Y. MAY 1 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

Quirinal vs. Vatican.

Rev. John Ireland, Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Paul, has a notable article in the March number of the North American Review, entitled The Pope's Civil Princedom. It is an argument for the temporal power of the Pope. It is another evidence that an effort is to be made, in some way, to regain for the Pope the sovereignty of Rome.

The question of the restoration of the temporal power is being deftly agitated at this time to a greater degree than at any other since its overthrow in 1870, when Rome was made the capital of united Italy. As was stated in an article in these columns not long since, the temporal power is looked to be made an article of faith, binding upon all good Catholics: but whether this is done may possibly depend upon the course of events. At any rate, Archbishop Ireland's paper is evidently carrying out one part of the scheme—the arousing of interest in favor of such restoration in all countries with a large number of Catholic citizens.

But the Italian government is to be reckoned with. Rome is the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, and there is no indication that the new King, Victor Emmanuel III., will be any more complaisant on this matter than was his father or his grandfather. On the contrary, he has just done a thing which throws down the gauntlet to the Pope, and which means that the Quirinal will not yield to the Vatican. This is the appointment of Signor Giuseppe Zanardelli as prime minister.

Zanardelli is hated and feared by the Papal court. He is a Liberal in political, an atheist, and hence without any reverence for the church, and an enemy to all the claims and pretensions of the Papacy. He is a high dignitary in the Masonic order—and it is said atheism is a feature of the Italian rite. His appointment as head of the government gives confirmation to the story that the King cherishes the deepest resentment against the Vatican for the affronts he and the royal house were subjected to at the time of his marriage and at the funeral of his father, King Humbert.

From a purely political viewpoint, Zanardelli's appointment is wise. The extreme Left in the Italian legislative body—that is, that combination of political elements which is antagonistic to the King—is composed of Socialists and Republicans. The latter are the most serious enemies of the present royal house, for they desire its overthrow. Zanardelli is more moderate than either, but he has their confidence. They are willing to trust his leadership and guidance. They know that, so long as he is at the head of the ministry, there will be no concessions to the Vatican; that his policy will be one of reforms of the most radical nature, and of legislation of the most progressive character—not only politically, but also regarding Italy's commercial and industrial policy.

Consequently, so long as Zanardelli is prime minister, there will be no efforts to overthrow the throne and establish a republic. And the situation of the monarchy is much that of the unfortunate gentleman who was betwixt the devil and the deep sea. On the one hand are the Republicans and Socialists; on the other, the Vatican, the priesthood and the large proportion of Italy's population, which follows slavishly the behests of the clerical leaders.

The figures as to the strength of the two opposing elements, between which the monarchy stands, are eloquent. After the Pope was deprived of temporal power, Pope Pius IX issued a stringent decree forbidding Catholic voters from going to the polls or taking any part in parliamentary elections. This prohibition was renewed by Leo XIII on his accession. The result is that more than 50 per cent of the legal voters never exercised the right of suffrage. On the other hand, at the last parliamentary elections, the Republican and Socialist vote combined was almost 150,000 greater than that of all other parties and factions.

The danger of such a situation can hardly be underestimated. Suppose the Pope were to revoke the order forbidding Catholics to vote, and direct them to cast their ballots with the Republican party. The combination would sweep the kingdom. And it is a fact that negotiations have been opened in the past between clerics in the Vatican and conspicuous Republican leaders—among them Ricciotti Garibaldi himself, the son of the old Liberator of Italy.

The purpose of this attempted coalition was the overthrow of the monarchy. The plan was—perhaps that word should be is—to turn Italy into a group of federated republics, under the perpetual presidency of the Pope, who would thus regain his temporal power, and have Rome under his supreme control.

Giving these facts due consideration, the appointment of Zanardelli is a most sagacious move. It prevents a coalition of the Republicans with the clericals—though the Catholics, were the Pope to order them to vote, could elect a majority of the Italian Parliament at any time.

Unless Zanardelli disappoints the hopes of his followers, or is restrained by the king, we may look for a series of measures to restrict the activity of the Catholic church in Italian politics, to follow the example which France is now endeavoring to set of putting all ecclesiastical enterprises under the direct control of the state, and to enforce the fact that all priests and prelates, no matter if they be members of the Papal court, are Italian subjects, and under obligation to obey the laws of the kingdom, whether they approve of them or not.

A clash between the Zanardelli ministry and the Vatican is expected a few months hence, with the birth of a child to the queen. Should it be a boy, the king has decided that he shall bear the title of Prince of Rome. To this the Vatican will certainly enter a protest, but with little result, it may well be surmised. Stormy times are certainly in prospect for both Quirinal and Vatican in the not far distant future.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

ROMANCE OF THE NEW PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR

Gen. Leonidas Plaza, the new president of Ecuador, is the youngest chief magistrate ever chosen by that South American state. Although but 40 years, Signor Plaza has had a remarkable career. When President Alfaro was

LEONIDAS PLAZA,
New President of Ecuador.

elected four years ago he and Plaza had a falling out. The young soldier went to Costa Rica, and there became engaged to the sister-in-law of President Iglesias. About 18 months ago President Alfaro held out the olive branch to Plaza, who broke his engagement with his Costa Rica fiancee and returned to Ecuador.

There he fell violently in love with President Alfaro's daughter, and their engagement was announced. When election time came around Alfaro put forward his prospective son-in-law. A one-term rule prevails in Ecuador, and the choice of the out-going president is usually sanctioned by the people.—Detroit News.

A BUNCH OF SMILES.

The most cheerful author — Samuel Smiles.
The noisiest—Howells.
The tallest—Longfellow.
The most flowery—Hawthorne.
The holiest—Pope.
The happiest—Gay.
The most amusing—Thomas Tickell.
The most fiery—Burns.
The most talkative—Chatterton.
The most distressed—Akenside. — Chicago Times-Herald.

Old Lady (who has just bought a pint of chestnuts)—There are no worms in these chestnuts, are there?

Boy—Yes'm; but if you take off yer glasses while you're eatin' 'em you can't tell the difference—th' worms taste th' same as th' chestnuts, ma'am.—Leslie's Weekly.

"They are praising young Phillips' able generalship in handling the corn market."

"Call him a general, eh? I should think it would be more appropriate to make him a Kernel."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I suppose," said the wife, sarcastically, "you've been sitting up with a sick friend again."

"Well, yes; he certainly was sick," replied Jackup.

"Indeed! What's the complaint?"

"He complained that we stacked the cards."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"I see that a German army officer was almost asphyxiated by a Chinese porcelain stove."

"Great Caesar, can a Chinese stove be more asphyxiating than a cake of unmasked limburger?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Hello, Boomerleigh! I thought you were holding down a seat in the Senate at Washington!"

"No! Had a streak of bad luck."

"How's that?"

"Just as I got my legislators rounded up for the final vote my bank failed."—Bryan's Commoner.

Changed.

First gentleman (entering the apartment of second gentleman)—"About a year ago you challenged me to fight a duel."

Second gentleman (sternly)—"I did sir."

First gentleman—"And I told you that I had just married, and I did not care to risk my life at any hazard."

Second gentleman (haughtily)—"I remember, sir."

First gentleman (bitterly)—"Well, my feelings have changed; any time you want to fight let me know."—New York World.

CHINAMAN DIES ROMAN CATHOLIC

Crowds of His Countrymen Gather to Witness His Funeral.

The first Chinaman in Philadelphia to become a Roman Catholic was William Lee Falk, a laundryman, who died at the Philadelphia hospital after lingering for months in the grip of consumption, says the Philadelphia Press. Falk was converted by Rev. Dr. Smith, of St. Philip de Neri's church, and on Sunday the clergyman officiated with all the pomp and ritual of the solemn requiem mass over the celestial's dead body.

So strange was the ceremony that thousands were attracted to the little church in Queen street, and Rev. Dr. Smith was the cynosure of many almond eyes that looked on with wonder at the obsequies so different to anything they had ever witnessed in their own customs. In fact, the most striking feature of the service was the attendance in the body of the church of these Chinamen, who braved the censure of their brethren from Race street to pay tribute to the memory of their dead relative.

Rev. Dr. Smith became acquainted with Falk only a few weeks ago. The Chinaman was then in his laundry, after having come from the hospital, and looked to be in the last stages of the disease. He seemed to be highly educated, and told the priest that he had long desired to be made a convert to Roman Catholicism. Rev. Dr. Smith began at once, and found the Chinaman an apt student of the catechism. The first sacrament of baptism was conferred a week ago, and then in quick succession Lee Falk was confirmed and admitted to the communion.

Less than a week ago he was taken seriously ill again, and once more removed to the hospital. Believing that the Chinaman was about to die, Rev. Dr. Smith administered the last rites of the church on Friday morning.

THE LITERARY ADVISER.

The functionary once known as a "publisher's reader" is now spoken of as a "literary adviser," says The Sketch. It has been said, reasonably enough so far, that the old name is good enough for him. But the fact is that the change of name points to a change of function. In old days, authors went to publishers. Nowadays, publishers go to authors. The publisher once depended for his books mainly on the manuscripts that were sent in, and it was natural that he should employ a literary man to examine and report on them. Nowadays, the literary adviser discusses with the publisher the books that are wanted, and endeavors to secure the help of well known authors. Or, if he does not suggest plans for series and subjects for books, he at least keeps an eye upon rising genius, and helps his employer to estimate the offers that may fairly be made.

Manuscripts sent in by unknown writers are, of course, still examined, but no publisher who knows his business would venture on more than a few books every year by new authors. The difficulty of making a new name familiar to the public increases year by year. For the staple of his list the publisher must look to those who are more or less known. To estimate the pecuniary value of a book is no easy task. You cannot take the sales of previous books by the same author as an infallible guide. There are many cases where sales have unexpectedly gone up, but these are less numerous. Upon the whole, then, I think, the change of designation is justified, for the simple reason that the reading of manuscripts is now the least part of a literary adviser's duties. Formerly it was by far the most important.

Books Received.

From the Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, O.:
Ralph Marlowe. By James Ball Naylor. Price $1.50.

From F. M. Buckles & Co., New York:
Daunay's Tower. By Adeline Sergeant. Price $1.25.

From Harper & Brothers, New York:
Babs the Impossible. By Sarah Grand. Price $1.50; and
A Lady of the Regency. By Mrs. Stepney Rawson. Price $1.50.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., New York:
A King's Pawn. By Hamilton Drummond. Price $1.50.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., New York:
Encyclopaedia of Etiquette. By Emily Holt. Price $2.00.

From the Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia:
Songs of Exile. By Hebrew Poets. Translated by Nina Davis.

From T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York:
Religion in Literature and Religion in Life. By Stopford A. Brooks. Price 60c.

From The Macmillan Co., New York:
The Legal Property Relations of Married Parties. By Isidor Loeb. Pamphlet.

From Town Topics Publishing Co., New York:
Too Many Maids. By Edward S. Van Zile. Price 50 cents.

PRESERVING THE BIG TREES

Senator Hoar Thinks California Ought to Do it Herself.

The women's clubs of this state are persevering in their efforts to save the Calaveras grove as a legacy to posterity. Mrs. Emma Shafter Howard has opened correspondence on the subject with many influential men in Washington. Senator Hoar, of Massachusettts, suggests in a letter written on the subject that California ought to have intelligence and public spirit enough to save her wonderful trees. The suggestion is pertinent, but the nation as well as the state has an interest in their preservation. The senator adds that his state would not ask any help from the Federal government if she had them, which is probably true; but Massachusetts has a larger permanent population and greater wealth than California, while the proximity of the grove to a national park in this state naturally suggests their union and their subsequent care under one patrol. Mr. Hoar promises, however, to aid the senators from this state in their efforts to secure favorable action by Congress.

Another letter of special value on the subject has been received from the secretary of the American Forestry association, in which the co-operation of the women's clubs of California with that organization in all kindred projects to that of the preservation of Calaveras Grove is cordially invited. In this letter there is a friendly intimation that the heroics should supplant hysterics in the work of saving the forests of the country from destruction, and the hint will probably not be thrown away.—San Francisco Chronicle.

HUMORS

SPRING'S INHERITANCE FROM WINTER.

Waste matters which the skin, kidneys and other organs were too torpid (in the cold days) to take care of, and cannot take care of now without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles common in the Spring are due to them.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA removes all humors, overcomes all their effects, strengthens and tones the whole system.

Don't deny yourself its benefits this Spring.

"Both myself and my husband take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the Spring and we cheerfully recommend it as a good tonic and blood purifier." Mrs. Nelly Gile, 577 Michigan Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.

Acc[illegible] no Subst[illegible]e for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Tumor Cured.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." The way to judge of the value of any medicine is by its cures. Apply that test to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it is at once lifted high above all other put-up medicines designed for the cure of womanly diseases. Chronic forms of disease which local physicians have failed to cure, and which have yielded to no other treatment, have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes monthly regularity. It dries debilitating drains. It heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Mrs. Shopshire, of Ballou, Shelby Co., Ohio, writes: "My mother had an ovarian tumor which we thought would result in her death, but we had read your advertisements and we commenced using your 'Favorite Prescription.' We got one dozen bottles to commence with, and before she had taken three bottles she began to improve; she is living to-day and we have given your medicine the credit. My mother was sixty-six years old when the tumor commenced to grow; she is seventy-six now and the tumor is all gone. She had gotten awfully large, and her limbs began to swell before we began to use your 'Favorite Prescription.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

LITTLE AMERICAN LIONIZED IN EUROPE

Little Alma Stencil, of San Francisco, is winning laurels in Europe, as well as money, by her wonderful mastery of the piano. She is not yet 13 years of age.

Alma left San Francisco for New York, hoping to win her way from there to Vienna. Her first concert was given at Saratoga and her next at the Waldorf-

ALMA STENCIL.
The Little American Pianiste Who Has Won Laurels in Europe.

Astoria, and so instantaneous was her success that managers were soon offering her $1,000 a month to appear in concerts. Alma refused, but eagerly accepted the offer of three millionaire gentlemen to pay the expenses of her musical education at Vienna.

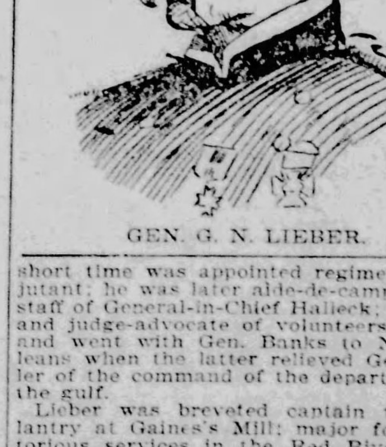
On the steamship Alma gave a concert for the seamen which netted $800. She had not been long in Vienna before she obtained recognition. A famous impresario heard her play and was delighted. He offered to "tour" her, but first wished her to make her debut in Vienna, with Jan Kubelik, a violinist already the rage of Europe. Soon the child's name was in everybody's mouth and standing room was hardly to be obtained for the concert.

The little California girl next went to Buda Pesth, where she received ten curtain calls. She was besieged for autographs, kissed by the women, loaded with flowers and besieged by managers.—Detroit News-Tribune.

GEN. LIEBER WILL SOON BE RETIRED

Brig.-Gen. G. Norman Lieber, judge-advocate-general of the United States army, who will on May 21 reach the age limit that will call for his retirement, was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1837, and is the son of Francis Lieber, the distinguished publicist and writer on political science.

In 1859 he was graduated from the Harvard Law school, and in 1860 was admitted to the New York bar. In 1861 he entered the army as first lieutenant of the Eleventh United States infantry, and in a



GEN. G. N. LIEBER.

short time was appointed regimental adjutant; he was later aide-de-camp on the staff of General-in-Chief Halleck; a major and judge-advocate of volunteers in 1862, and went with Gen. Banks to New Orleans when the latter relieved Gen. Butler of the command of the department of the gulf.

Lieber was breveted captain for gallantry at Gaines's Mill; major for meritorious services in the Red River campaign and lieutenant-colonel at the close of the war. In 1884 he became acting judge-advocate-general, which position he filled for 10 years, and in 1895 he became full advocate-general with the rank of brigadier.

War has left a long list of fatalities in the family history of the Liebers. Though the father, Francis Lieber, fought against Napoleon at Waterloo and came out unscathed, one son, Oscar, Gen. Lieber's eldest brother, fell in the civil war on the Confederate side at the battle of Williamsburg, and his other brother, Hamilton, lost an arm at Fort Donelson. Oscar was state geologist of South Carolina before the war. In the Spanish-American war Gen. Lieber lost a son, who contracted typhoid fever while acting as assistant surgeon.

In Prospect.

Mr. Billus—Johnny, is there any hot water in the house? I've managed to upset a jar of fruit on the tablecloth.

Johnny Billus—No, but there'll be plenty of it when mama comes back from downtown.—Chicago Tribune.

Ambiguous.

She—Of course, every woman likes to be flattered.

He (with a meaning look)—But there are women whom it is impossible to flatter.—Boston Transcript.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

For a Cheese Factory.

Editor Farmstead:—Replying to C. D. D.'s inquiry (of Centralia, Wash.) regarding a cheese factory equipage I will endeavor to furnish him with the information he desires. The following list of utensils is sufficient to manufacture cheese from the milk of 200 cows:

One five-horse power boiler,
One 600 gallon milk vat,
One press sufficient to press 10 to 40 pound cheese,
Ten hoops and followers,
One weigh-can for weighing in milk—capacity 400 pounds,
One set of Fairbanks' standard scales,
One 14-blade perpendicular curd knife,
One 6-inch horizontal curd knife,
One milk conductor,
One curd sink,
One flat-sided curd pail,
One curd scoop,
One gallon dipper, siphon and strainer, thermometer, one set milk testing instruments, one lactometer test, one milk book,
One cheese trier,
Ten yards 48 inch press cloth,
Half bale of 14½ inch seamless bandage,
One 5 gallon keg of rennet extract,
One gallon of cheese color,
One package scale boards,
One barrel cheese salt.

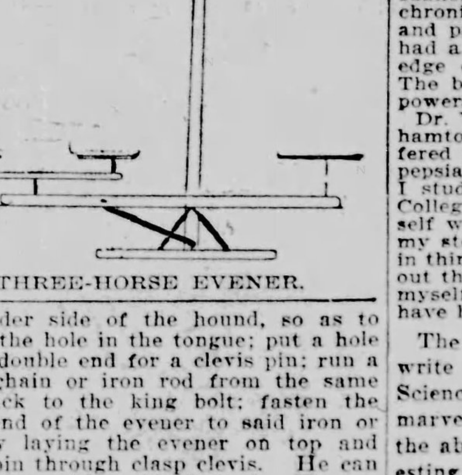
Total cost, new, for factory equipage, would be between $350 and $450, according to quality. The business, rightfully conducted, is remunerative to both patrons and operator. One man can handle the milk from 200 cows.—F. E. E., Willard, Mich.

Raising Tomatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to J. A. M., Oak Dale, Ill.: I have raised tomatoes for market for twenty years. I sow my seed at different times in winter and spring for early market, sow seed in hotbed from February 15 to March 15, and in some places it can be sowed the 1st of April at a profit. When the plants are 1½ to 2 inches high transplant in boxes two to three inches deep, an inch and a half each way, so they can be cut out without disturbing many roots. When all danger of frost is past, transplant in rows. If the vines are very long, 3 by 4 feet apart. If the vines are not of the long kind, 3 by 3 is enough. I would rather raise the tree tomato, and 2 feet each way is enough. They are smooth and of about the right size for market. Plow the ground 5 to 6 inches deep; use well rotted manure in the hill; transplant as soon as all danger of frost is past, and cultivate enough to keep the weeds down. If the vines run too much and do not set to fruit cut off the ends of the vines. If the vines are very long, rocks or stakes should be set, and the vines tied up.—W. V. H., Sterlingville, N. Y.

Three Horses With Tongue.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to the inquiry of J. A., of Bluffcreek, Iowa, as to a three-horse evener, to be used to any implement or vehicle with a tongue: I have had considerable experience in that line. My plan is this: Take a bar of flat iron, 3½ or 4 inches wide and ½ or ¾-inch thick. Have a blacksmith make you an evener 10 to 14 inches long, as may suit—from the draw-pin hole to the tongue, probably 12 inches, double the iron together within two or three inches of the hound. Then let the under part drop with a square shoulder so as to fit



THREE-HORSE EVENER.

the under side of the hound, so as to match the hole in the tongue; put a hole in the double end for a clevis pin; run a small chain or iron rod from the same end back to the king bolt; fasten the short end of the evener to said iron or arm by laying the evener on top and clevis pin through clasp clevis. He can change it to either side desired. Have a strap of iron over the evener and fastened at both ends on the tongue, so the evener cannot get out of place, nor hit the iron when the horses are at work.—L. A. K., Fairview, Iowa.

Apple Grafting.

Editor Farmstead: For the benefit of your many readers I send for publication what I believe to be the best method for grafting. Take them up with care, have them dry and clean of grit and dirt; then, with a thin, sharp knife, cut them off at the top roots with a nice slope, about one inch long; then, midway the slope, cut a slot, as though you were going to split it. Then cut a graft the same as the stub in the slope and slot and fit them together without bruising them. Tie with tender string to hold in place, and cover the joint with grafting salve to exclude the air. Grafts should be about as large as the stub, with about three buds, though if smaller they are all right, provided you fit the bark well on one side. Then, when the ground is in good order for working, set them nicely, about fifteen inches apart and two inches deeper than formerly and rootlets will form on the graft, all healing over in two years so that you cannot see where they were grafted.—Subscriber, Cutlips, W. Va.

Trimming Orchards.

Editor Farmstead: I saw the request for some one to answer a friend in West Virginia, if he had spoiled his orchard by trimming it, some three or four weeks ago. The best time to trim is when you are ready, from November to the first of March. Don't fail to cut the branch close off to the trunk of the tree. If the branch is large, paint the scar and there will never be any dead wood caused by the trimming. If you wish to graft, do it as soon as the buds get nicely started. Cut your timber in January for lumber and grubs and insects will never eat it and it will not rot so quickly. I have had over sixty years' experience in New York and Oregon, cultivating orchards and lumbering, and I know whence I speak.—Subscriber, Plant City, Fla.

Spelt Culture.

Editor Farmstead: I saw in The Blade of February 20 an inquiry in regard to the culture of spelt. It is a spring crop. Prepare the soil the same as for oats. Drill sixty pounds to the acre. It does very nicely in southern Michigan. As a pasture it grows very fine and thick. All kinds of stock relish it. Horses, hogs, sheep and cattle will jump a ten-rail fence for it. I should advise all farmers to give it a trial.—J. F. B., La Salle, Mich.

Kidney Worm.

Editor Farmstead:—W. L., Mack's Creek, Mo., in The Weekly Blade of February 28, wishes to know of a remedy for kidney worm. For a shoat of about 75 pounds, give 1 teaspoonful of coal oil in its slop; feed two or three times, and then look for worms. Coal oil will kill any worm in any hog, and the hog will cease to cough. If W. L. has no good hogs he had better get some.—E. Y. G., Meadville, Mo.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to W. L., Mack's Creek, Mo., for kidney worms in hogs, take three grains of strychnine, and give to the hog in three doses—one grain each morning for three mornings—and your hog will be all right in a short time. Make a mash of bran and chop and put the strychnine in. I had occasion to try it once with good success.—F. W. F., Scotch Hill, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to W. L., I would say I have cured several hogs of kidney worm with Fowler's solution of arsenic. Give from 10 to 20 drops in a little milk or slop, and repeat, if necessary.—E. G. R., Correctionville, Iowa.

Condition Powder.

Editor Farmstead:—I submit the following in answer to an inquiry in Farmstead for a good condition powder for cattle and horses. I have used it for many years: Ground ginger, 1 lb.; sulphuret of antimony, 1 lb.; powdered sulphur, 1 lb.; saltpetre, 1 lb.; mix all together, and administer in a mash, 1 tablespoonful once a day for three days; then omit for three days, etc. If animal is sick, give three times a day. Keep tightly corked.—H. H. Litchfield, Pa.

Cough in Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to M. S., of Christie, Tenn.: If he will give his horse a tablespoonful of madder every other morning in his feed, it will cure his cough. I have tried it with success.—A. T. R., Paulding, O.

INQUIRIES.

Lameness in Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare which does not have the right use of her limbs, and at times is lame in one or more of them. Her joints do not move quickly enough for her ambition, and she frequently stumbles when starting to trot. I had a veterinarian examine her, and he pronounced it rheumatism, but his remedies do not seem to cure. She is ten years old, but a fine driver and nice family animal, so I hate to part with her. Have been taking your valuable paper for twenty years, and seldom miss reading the Farmstead and Question Bureau.—H, Madison Lake, Wis.

Warbles.

Editor Farmstead:—My cow has grub or worms each side of her back bone under the hide. She was fat and sleek until they made their appearance, then she began running down. Will some person be kind enough to tell me, through The Blade, what causes it?

At first I didn't like The Blade, but now I wouldn't be without it, regardless of cost, as it furnishes very important reading.—R. C., Huntertown, Ind.

Trouble With Brood Mare.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a fine mare, 5 years old, that is with foal. I have been doing some moderately heavy hauling with her. When she pulls hard, she quivers nearly all over as if she were cold. Will some one tell me the cause, and if it will injure her to continue to work her, and oblige a reader of your valuable paper?—J. L. T., Showalter, Va.

To Preserve Fence Posts.

Editor Farmstead:—I want to set in the ground several hundred fence posts. Will some one be so kind as to inform me the very best method of preserving them from rot? I think there is some solution used.—H. B. M., Maine Prairie, Minn.

Spraying Solution.

Editor Farmstead:—What is the best to spray grapes and other small fruits with, and when is the right time to commence spraying? Some one please answer for the benefit of myself and others.—T. A. B., Parkersburg, W. Va.

A Bee Query.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a colony of bees that I bought last fall. It is a double or Chaff hive, and I think the colony has been in it for ten years. What I want to find out is if the bees can be driven to a new hive, and if so, how and at what time of the year to do it. I have no smoker.—A. A. A., Clifford, Pa.

Lice on Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to learn through The Farmstead what to put on my cattle to kill the lice and anything to keep them off.—N. B., Gresham, Mich.

Manure.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of the brethren tell us something about the handling and using of manure. My croppers and I differ in this: They want t throw it in heaps, and let it heat; but I think that by this it loses many valuable qualities.—E. S. H., Erwin, Tenn.

Never Saw It.

Editor Farmstead:—Did you ever see two seasons' leaves on rose briars at one time and all green to boot?—W. C. G., Urbana, Mo.

English Sparrows.

Editor Farmstead:—How is it about the English sparrows? Do they do more damage than they do good? I see some states are offering a bounty for them. Some one said in a paper to get them drunk and feed them to the hogs. That is barbarous, I think. In Massachusetts they do not allow them to be killed.—S. W. S., Dodge Center, Minn.

NURSING IN ALASKA.

Need of Proper Food and Care for Miners.

The character of the food used in the mining camps is such that many strong men break down under it. Scurvy is a very common disease. They drink quantities of coffee and that does its work with thousands.

A nurse, Mrs. L. Lovell, who has been employed in different places in Alaska for the past three years, writes to say that she has induced many patients to leave off coffee and take Postum Food Coffee, which is very popular now in many of the mining camps, for they have learned its value.

She says of herself that she has been a great sufferer from the use of coffee, and had a most shameful billious complexion. She says, "I not only suffered from the looks, but had a very serious stomach trouble. When I finally quit coffee and began using Postum Food Coffee my stomach began to recover its normal condition, and my complexion gradually changed, until now, after a month or more use of Postum, my complexion is as fair as a school girl's.

I send you a list of many names of miners that have given up coffee and are using Postum, and in each case there has been a remarkable improvement in health.

I had one patient almost gone from scurvy. He could not retain any food, but lived on Postum until strong enough to take other food, and got well.

I am going to take up a large supply of Postum next trip."

PERSONAL MAGNETISM.

A College, Chartered Under State Laws, With a Capital of $100,000.00, for the Purpose of Teaching Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism by Correspondence.

EVERYBODY MAY NOW LEARN

Ten Thousand Copies of a Valuable Work on These Sciences to Be Given Away to Advertise the College.

The American College of Sciences, of Philadelphia, Pa., is a novel institution. It is chartered under state laws, with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of teaching Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc., by correspondence.

At an expense of over $5,000 the college has issued a remarkable work on these sciences, ten thousand copies of which will be given away absolutely free. The book is elegantly illustrated with the most expensive engravings, and it is decidedly the finest and most comprehensive work of its kind ever published. It is the product of the combined talent of thirty distinguished hypnotic specialists and scientists. It thoroughly explains all the hidden secrets of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc. It is full of surprising experiences, and makes many startling disclosures in regard to the use and possibilities of this secret power.

The college absolutely guarantees that anyone can learn these sciences in a few days at home, and use the power without the knowledge of his most intimate friends.

The reporter asked for the names and addresses of some of the pupils so that he might communicate with them personally. Several hundred were offered, from which the reporter selected eighty-four. The replies received were more than sufficient to convince the most skeptical in regard to the wonderful benefits to be derived from this mighty power. There were absolutely no failures. All had learned to make practical use of the sciences. The following extracts are taken at random from the letters, for the benefit of readers:

J. H. Schneller, 1412 Avon st., La Crosse, Wis., writes: "Hypnotism truly reveals the secrets of life and the mysteries of nature. My own father could not have convinced me of its wonderful power if I had not actually tested it for myself. I consider a knowledge of it invaluable to those who wish to get the most out of life; to those who wish to achieve success and live up to the full measures of their possibilities."

Mrs. Effie M. Watson, Martinsville, Ind., writes: "Hypnotism opens the road to health, happiness and prosperity. It should be studied by every one. I would not part with my knowledge of it for any amount. The instructions have developed within me a force of character, an ability to influence and control people that I did not dream I could acquire."

J. W. Clinger, M. D., Springfield, Ohio, writes: "I have used the methods of hypnotism taught by the American College of Sciences in two cases of difficult surgical operations with perfect success. It is a complete anaesthetic, and preferable to chloroform or ether. I acquired a practical knowledge of hypnotism in less than three days. The book is grand."

Rev. T. W. Butler, Ph. D., Idaho City, Idaho, writes: "I have cured a number of chronic cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia and paralysis of long standing; have not had a single failure; I consider a knowledge of Personal Magnetism invaluable. The book has greatly increased my own powers."

Dr. W. P. Kennicutt, 529 State st., Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "I had long suffered from nervous prostration and dyspepsia. My case baffled all medical skill. I studied hypnotism from the American College of Sciences, and tried it upon myself with surprising results. In one week my stomach was better than it had been in thirty years. I could eat anything without the slightest distress. I can hypnotize myself in five minutes and sleep all night; have hypnotized a number of others."

The first ten thousand persons who write to the American College of Sciences will receive, absolutely free, the marvelous book that brought success to the above persons. It is intensely interesting from start to finish. It should be in every home. If you want a copy write to-day to the American College of Science, Dept. 174 E. 416-420 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will receive the book by return mail.

ANGORA GOATS.

Department Bulletin With All Necessary Information.

It is estimated that there are about 400,000 Angora goats in the United States, and that our annual production of mohair is about 1,000,000 pounds. Although very little has been said or written about Angora goats during the last forty years they have been extensively bred in the western states and territories especially in Texas, New Mexico, Nevada, Florida, California and Oregon.

Investigations prove that they are not only classed among the most useful of the domestic animals and have been so classed for thousands of years, but their usefulness is manifested in various ways. The fleece, called "mohair," furnishes some of the finest fabrics among ladies' goods, and is used in various other manufactures. Their habit of browsing enables the farmers in a wooded locality to use them to help in subjugating the forest. Their flesh is exceedingly delicate and nutritious; the milk, though not so abundant as with the milch breed of goats, is richer than cow's milk; their tanned skins, though inferior in quality to the skins of the common goat, are used for leather; their pelts make the neatest of rugs and robes, and they are excellent pets for children. A few of them in a flock of sheep are a protection from wolves and dogs, and their manure is noticeably helpful to the grass which follows them after they have cleaned away the underbrush.

There is much interest in the goat question, and the United States Department of Agriculture has received numerous letters of inquiry concerning Angora goats. For the purpose of answering the many questions contained in these letters, the bureau of animal industry of that department has just issued Bulletin No. 27 Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled "Information Concerning the Angora Goat." The bulletin was prepared by Mr. George Fayette Thompson, editorial clerk of the bureau, and contains much information concerning the origin, history and use of this domestic animal.

The bulletin is illustrated with a frontispiece and 17 plates, and is for sale to miscellaneous applicants by the superintendent of documents, Union Building, Washington, D. C., at 15 cents, the price affixed by him.

—You should not feel tired all the time—healthy people don't—you won't if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a while.

Easy.

"Jinks has no faculty for keeping money."

"Lets it go to whoever asks him for it, I believe?"

"Why, I'm told that even his wife can get money from him if he has it."—Detroit Journal.

Escaped With His Life.

Museum Manager—What happened to that portrait agent who just ran out without his hat?

The Living Skeleton—Ha' ha' He asked the fat lady if she didn't want her picture enlarged.—Puck.

Prompt Punishment.

"What is your order?" asked the waiter girl.

"Anything you please, dear," replied the burly policeman. "I'm hungry enough to do the cannibal act to-day."

"We don't serve lobsters here, sir," she said, with offended dignity.—Chicago Tribune.

Almost a Whole Paragraph.

The journalist was before the bar of justice. Condemned for a long term of years.

But the old habits were strong within him. He petitioned the bench to speak a word.

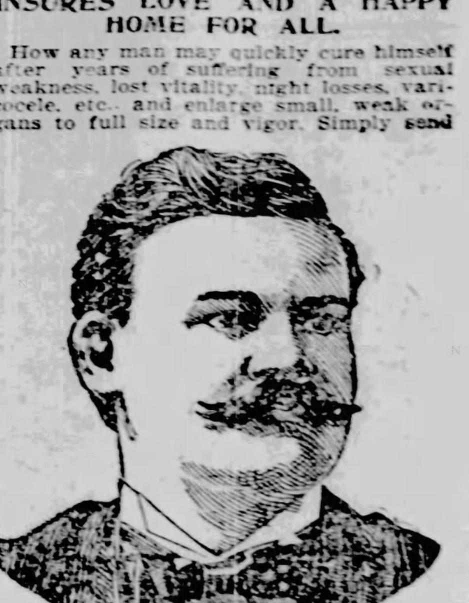
"Your Honor, it is a long, long sentence," he sobbed. "Couldn't you cut it up in short takes?"—Newark Advertiser.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH. WANT MORE SALESMEN. Weekly. STARK BROS. Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send



L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

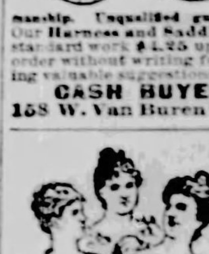
PATENTS.

PATENTS R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Examination and opinion on patentability and Hand Book FREE. 31 years' experience.

AGENTS WANTED.

$3 a Day Sure. Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 315, Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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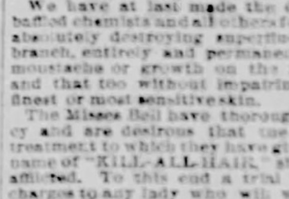

Free Trial. DEATH TO HAIR Root and Branch. New Discovery by the Misses Bell. A Trial Treatment Free to Any one Afflicted With Hair on Face, Neck or Arms.

We have at last made the discovery which has baffled chemists and all others for centuries—that of absolutely destroying superfluous hair, root and branch, entirely and permanently, whether it be a moustache or growth on the neck, cheek or arms, and that too without impairing in any way the finest or most sensitive skin.

The Misses Bell have thoroughly tested its efficacy and are desirous that the full merits of their treatment to which they have given the descriptive name of "KILL-ALL-HAIR," shall be known to all afflicted. To this end a trial will be sent free of charges to any lady who will write for it and mention this newspaper. Without a cent of cost you can see for yourselves what the discovery is; the evidence of your own senses will then convince you that the treatment "KILL-ALL-HAIR" will rid you of one of the greatest drawbacks to perfect loveliness, the growth of superfluous hair on the face or neck of women.

Please understand that a personal demonstration of our treatment costs you nothing. A trial will be sent you free, which you can use yourself and prove our claims by sending two two-cent stamps for mailing. THE MISSES BELL, 78 & 80, Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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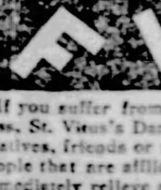

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FITS

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus's Dance, or Vertigo, have children, relatives, friends or neighbors that do so, or know people that are afflicted, my New Treatment will immediately relieve and PERMANENTLY CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE TREATMENT and try it. It has CURED thousands where everything else failed. Will be sent in plain package absolutely free, express prepaid. My Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Explained," FREE by mail. Please give name, AGE and full address. All correspondence professionally confidential.

W. H. MAY, M. D., 94 Pine Street, New York City.

Not Visible to the Naked Eye.

Chicago Times-Herald.

"What," asked the proud young mamma, "do you think of the baby's features?"

Her big, coarse brother looked down at the precious little innocent for a moment, and then asked:

"Where are they?"

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

That Reservation Opening.

"People here believe that the old soldier, by sending an agent an entry fee of two dollars can enter a homestead claim in the United States territory to be opened next August, and that he can sell within six months' time, without ever seeing his claim. As I have at hand the circular from the general land office at Washington, and can find in it no such privilege reserved for the soldier, I ask you to please tell me, through the Bureau, whether the late Congrss has mad provision to that ffct."—A. B. C., Hinklesville, W. Va.

There are all sorts of stories set afoot by swindlers, to get money out of old soldiers. In the Question Bureau last week (March 7), we gave the facts as to old soldiers. Anything you may be told different from that is false.

Elsewhere in this issue is a map and a long article, with all the information needed. We shall answer no more questions about the opening of the reservation. Please preserve last week's and this issues of The Blade, and you will have it all.

A. K., North Branch, Iowa: The above answers your question fully.

J. A. T., Pulaski, Ky.: The time is not fixed. Read the answer above, and the articles therein referred to.

Liquid Air.

"Give a description of liquid air, and tell how obtained."—F. L. R., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

The machinery is complicated, and can not well be described. A powerful air-pump, driven by a steam engine, compresses the air, which by compression becomes heated. It is cooled, and the process continued, until it forms a bluish liquid, looking like water.

Naturalization.

"Do the naturalization papers taken out by the husband naturalize the wife? Or does she have to proceed the same as her husband before she is a citizen of the United States?"—F. H., Hardman, Ore.

Where a woman is not a voter, it matters little whether she is naturalized or not, and it is generally assumed that she is naturalized by her husband's becoming so; though a good many women have taken out their own papers, especially where they hold property in their own right.

Washington's Birthplace.

"Where was George Washington born? One says he was born in Virginia, another that he was born in England and that his parents came to this country when he was 18 months old."—D. K., Princeton, Mo.

George Washington was born at Will's Creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia. John Washington emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1657. His son was Lawrence; and Lawrence's second son was Augustine Washington. His second wife was Mary Ball, and her first child was George Washington, the first President, on Feb. 22, 1732—76 years after his great-grandfather emigrated from England.

Leap Years.

J. E. E., Defries, Ky.: The rule for leap year is this: Every centennial year (that is, one ending in two ciphers, like 1700, 1800, 1900) is a leap year only when it can be divided by 400 without a remainder; and every other year is a leap year when it can be divided by four without a remainder. This is the rule laid down by Pope Gregory, and has been followed ever since. As 1900 is not divisible by 400 without a remainder, it was not a leap year.

The Cup Defender.

"I read a great deal in the papers about Lipton's building Shamrock II for the purpose of winning America's cup, but nothing about a cup defender being built on this side of the Atlantic. Please tell where the cup defender, if any, is being built, and by whom."—A. G. D., Hyannis, Neb.

There are two cup defenders building—one by the New York Yacht club and one in Boston. When they are completed they will probably decide by a series of races which sall enter the contest with Shamrock II.

Ambassadors and Ministers.

"In how many countries has the United States ambassadors and ministers?"—G. A. W., Flat Rock, Mich.

We have six ambassadors—to France, Great Britain, Germany, Mexico, Russia and Italy. Salary, $17,500 a year, except to Italy, $12,000.

We have 24 envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary—to Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Japan, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Venezuela. Salaries range from $5,000 to $12,000 a year.

Inauguration Day on Sunday.

"When did the 4th of March come on Sunday, and the retiring President retired on that day and left the Vice President to serve until Monday, when the inauguration took place?"—F. G. C., Hood River, Ore.

March 4 in inauguration years comes on Sunday about three times in a century. Inauguration day has fallen on Sunday three times so far—James Monroe's second in 1821, Zachary Taylor's in 1849, and Hayes' in 1877.

In none of these cases did the Vice President, nor any one else, serve for one day. The Vice President's term expired at the same time as the President's. In fact, there was neither President nor Vice President from noon on March 4 until they were sworn into office the next day. It is not necessary that there shall be a President every hour. There is no danger the government will go to pieces.

Cleopatra.

"Please give a short biography of Cleopatra. What was she, where and when did she live?"—T. L. Beloit, Kan.

Cleopatra IV, the last queen of Egypt, was the daughter of King Ptolemy Auletes. She was born at Alexandria in B. C. 69, and died there on August 30, B. C. 30. In B. C. 51 her father died, and left her joint heir to the throne with her brother Ptolemy. She was then only 17 years old, but possessed great talent. Intriguing courtiers, who found they could not control her as they did her brother, charged that she was scheming to get rid of Ptolemy, and rule as sole sovereign. She was expelled from the city. She collected an army, and prepared to regain her rights. Meantime, the war between Caesar and Pompey ended in the defeat of the latter, who fled to Egypt, to seek protection from Ptolemy. He was, however, assassinated, in the hope of Ptolemy's receiving the favor of Caesar. Caesar soon appeared with his fleet, and took up his residence in Alexandria, holding Ptolemy a virtual prisoner. He then commanded both sides to disband their armies and submit the question to his decision. Achillas, the commander of Ptolemy's army, which was at Pelusium, refused; but Cleopatra at once disbanded hers. She then obtained access to Caesar by being carried into Alexandria, and into his palace, rolled up in a carpet. She at once gained Caesar's favor. By him she had a son named Caesarion. A war followed, nd Ptolemy was killed in battle. Cleopatra was made queen, her remaining brother, a child of six, being nominally associated with her. After staying in Egypt for a year, Caesar returned to Rome, after arranging that Cleopatra should visit him there. The next year, B. C. 46, she took Caesarion and went to Rome, staying there until Caesar's assassination in B. C. 44, when she returned to Egypt. She tried to keep neutral in the civil war in Rome which followed Caesar's death, and when this was ended by the battle of Philippi, B. C. 42, which placed the triumvirate in power, and made Mark Antony the ruler over the East, she prepared to visit him, and try the same plan by which she had fascinated Caesar. She did this in B. C. 41, going to Tarsus, where he had established his court. After a stay of several months, she returned to Egypt, where Antony soon followed. He stayed there until disorders in his own kingdom called him away. Three years passed, and the revolt of the Parthians recalled Antony from Rome to the East. Cleopatra met him at Laodicea, and remained there through the next winter. After he had defeated the Parthians, he went to Alexandria, B. C. 34, where he proclaimed Cleopatra's son by Caesar to be legitimate, and bestowed rich Roman provinces on the sons Cleopatra had borne to himself. A quarrel broke out between Octavius and Antony, and the former declared war on both Antony and Cleopatra. Antony was defeated in a naval battle at Actium, Sept. 2, B. C. 31; and, deserting his troops, he fled to Egypt. Octavius brought a Roman army there, and captured the city, and also Cleopatra. She committed suicide by allowing an asp, a serpent, to bite her.

Garibaldi.

"Please give a brief biography of Garibaldi, and what he did for Italy."—R. B., Cedar Ledge, Pa.

Guieseppe Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, was born at Nice in 1807. He became a mariner like his father, and finally became engaged in a South American revolution. Here he married a Brazilian wife who loyally followed him through his adventurous career. In 1834, having taken part in a futile revolutionary outbreak at Genoa, he fled to France. In 1848 war broke out between Austria and the liberals of Italy, and he hastened to aid the latter, where he distinguished himself in the defense of Rome. The liberal forces were finally defeated, and Garibaldi fled. So many hardships were endured that his wife died of exhaustion. He finally reached safety in Sardinia. In 1850 he was banished, came to New York, and worked at candle-making until he could resume his seafaring life. Early in 1860 an insurrection broke out in Sicily, and Garibaldi joined the insurgents. Sicily then belonged to the kingdom of Naples. He drove the Neapolitans out of Sicily, crossed to the main land, and captured Naples, the capital. The kingdom of Naples was then annexed to that of Victor Emmanuel, who had become king of Italy. In 1867, Garibaldi organized an invasion of the States of Church, ruled by the Pope of Rome, in order to complete the unification of Italy. He was defeated and banished to the island of Caprera. He went in 1870 to fight for the French republic in the Franco-Prussian war. He entered the Italian parliament in 1865. He died in 1882.

David Crockett.

"Please give a sketch of David Crockett, and tell where he was killed."—H. W. L., Oxford, Iowa.

David Crockett was born on the Nolachucky river, Tennessee, Aug. 17, 1786; died in Texas, March 6, 1836. His father kept a tavern on the road to Knoxville. He fled from home because of a quarrel with the schoolmaster on his fourth day in school. For five years he roamed around with drovers and teamsters. In his 18th year he returned home, attended school for two months, learning his letters for the first time. He soon after married and went to live in the wildest portions of the state, subsisting chiefly by hunting. In 1813 he served in the Creek war under General Jackson. He then settled at Shoal Creek. He served in the state legislature, and in 1827 was elected to congress. In Washington his rough manners and coarse speech gained him notoriety. In 1829 he was re-elected, and in 1831, as he had then became an opponent of Jackson, and the latter was irresistible in Tennessee, Crockett went to Texas, which was fighting against Mexico for her independence. He was one of the six survivors of the Alamo, and was shot after his surrender by the Mexicans.

The President.

"May the President of the United States visit any foreign country, legation or minister?"—L. H., Lyons, O.

He can of course visit any foreign legation or minister if he chooses. There is no law to prevent his leaving the country, but no President has ever done so.

Why It Is "Pan."

"Why is the Buffalo exposition called the Pan-American exposition?"—D. R. B., Atchison, Kan.

The word pan is Greek, and means all. It is found as a prefix in many words. Pan-American means pertaining to all the Americas—North, Central and South. Pan-Presbyterian means all Presbyterian organizations. A panacea is a cure for all diseases. Pan-Anglican means pertaining to all branches and offshoots of the church of England. A pandect is a complete digest of all that is known on some department of knowledge. Pandemonium is the place of abode of all the demons; and so on.

Widow's Pension.

"Can a widow who draws a pension and has children less than 16 years old have her widow's pension transferred to them, in addition to their children's pension, in case she remarries?"—O. C. H., Springport, Mich.

Of course not. When the widow remarries, her pension stops. It can not be given to anybody else, and her new husband is expected to maintain her without help from the government.

Sheridan's Ride.

Editor Question Bureau: I see that J. M. M., of Rymer, W. Va., asks how long it took Sheridan to make his ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek.

It was a little less than two hours. Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Monday, October 19, the officer on picket at Winchester reported to him, while he was in bed at the house of Col. Edwards, the commanding officer, the sound of scattering artillery shots. These he supposed to be made by Grover's division of the Nineteenth Corps, which was to have made a reconnaissance that morning. His black horse Winchester was saddled, as well as the horses of his staff officers, and he started about 8 o'clock, passing through the main streets of Winchester. On reaching the southern suburbs of the town the sound of artillery indicated a battle to him unmistakably. He walked leisurely until he reached Mill creek, half a mile or so from the town, trying to determine by the sound whether the firing was coming towards them or receding, and after crossing Mill creek and rising a little bluff on the south side, they saw the heads of the troops retreating coming rapidly to the rear. He at once ordered a halt, directed that the train be stopped and parked at Mill creek, and sent orders that the brigade in garrison at Winchester be stretched across the country and all stragglers stopped; then, taking twenty men from the escort, he rode rapidly on, as nearly parallel to the pike as the crowd of stragglers would permit, until he struck Getty's division of the Sixth Corps, three-quarters of a mile north of Middletown, reaching there a little before 10 o'clock a. m.

He rode his black horse Winchester until just before the final attack at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he changed to his gray horse, which he rode until the battle was over. And the distance that he rode was about 11½ miles, instead of 20. I enlisted when I was 15 years old in the First New York Dragoons and served until the close of the war.—S. W. C., Center Road Station, Pa.

The Red Sea.

"Please describe the country on each side, and tell how wide and how deep is the Red Sea, where the children of Israel crossed before Pharaoh's host."—R. Y. W., Stinson, Mo.

No one knows where the Israelites crossed. They did not cross the entire sea, but the western of the two gulfs between which is the peninsula of Sinai. As the upper ends of these gulfs have become filled with sand, it is believed by many explorers that the place of crossing is now dry land—except that the Suez canal must cross their track. The country on each side is desert.

Probably Not.

"Is there any fraternal life insurance society in England or Scotland which has been in existence for six or seven hundred years, and carried insurance on its members at $10 per year for each $1,000? It is so claimed by fraternal orators here."—E. H. A., Traverse City, Mich.

Probably not. We have never heard of it, and never found anybody who could give the name of such a society, nor where located, nor the names of its officers. It stands to reason that no society could exist on a payment of $10 a year for each $1,000 insured. Suppose it had 6,000 members, insured at 20. Suppose they all lived to be 80. That would give 60 years of insurance for each. Each would pay in $600 or $3,600,000. The insurance the company would have to pay is $6,000,000. It can't be done. And here is the weakness of the tontine plan. A man has to die quick in order to avoid actual loss.

Rag Time Music.

"What is meant by rag-time music?"—C. E. F., Leetonia, O.

Rag time music is hard to define, except you put it in the phraseology of music. Thus defined, rag time is characterized by a succession of peculiar syncopations, which are not fully understood by professional musicians themselves. Rag time music originated among the plantation negroes of the South. A familiar example of rag time is, "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

Alexander Hamilton.

"Alexander Hamilton was born on one of the West India Islands. Could he have been elected President?" — J. F. H., Amsden, O.

Certainly he could. Why do you not refer to the constitution of the United States? In giving the qualifications of the President, it says that "no person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution," shall be eligible to the Presidency. The constitution was adopted in 1789, and Hamilton was then a citizen. Therefore he was eligible to the Presidency. As there is probably no one living now who was a citizen at the time of the adoption of the constitution, this clause is of no use now.

"To the Manner Born."

G. W. P., Perrysburg, N. Y.: In Hamlet, act i, scene 4, Shakespeare says, putting the words into the prince's mouth:

"But to my mind—though I am native here,
And to the manner born,—it is a custom
More honored in the breach than in the observance."

There has been much discussion whether the word should be "manner" or "manor." The weight of opinion is that "manner" is the proper word. The phrase means that, being born there, he was accustomed to the manners and customs of the people.

On the other hand, there would be no impropriety in speaking of one "to the manor born"—that is, heir to the manor, or estate. But while this is true, it seems clear that Shakespeare wrote "manner."

The Atridae.

"Why does Pope's translation of the Iliad speak of Agamemnon as Atrides, and then later refers to his brother Menelaus as Atrides? Where does the name originate?"—E. I. M., Sterling Run, Pa.

Atreus, a legendary hero of Greece, married Aerope, who became the mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus. These two were called the Atridae, or sons of Atreus; and either of them was called Atrides, or the son of Atreus.

Cost of Cars.

"About what is the approximate cost of building a common box car complete with brakes and all attachments, also cost of a first-class sleeper?"—J. L. M., Solway, Ky.

Of freight cars, a flat car costs $300 to $325; a coal car, $350 to $400; a completely equipped freight car, $500 to $600; an ordinary passenger coach, $7,500; a parlor car, $10,000; a Pullman or Wagner sleeper, $15,000 to $25,000.

He Got Fewer.

"Did Bryan get as many votes in 1900 as he did in 1896?"—J. H., Rhinelander, Wis.

He received fewer votes. Bryan had 6,502,925 in 1896, and 6,374,397 in 1900. McKinley had 7,106,779 in 1896, and 7,206,677 in 1900.

Miscellaneous.

J. W. B., Roselins, O.: We think so.

J. K. F., Seymour, Texas: We think not.

O. S. K., Goakum, Texas: We know of none.

E. B., Hume, Ill.: We never heard of the woman.

A. T. R., Iola, Ill.: We regret to say we do not know.

J. S. R., Sibley, Iowa: We do not know where he lives.

L. N., Plymouth, O.: We know of no book on the subject.

A. M. R., West Alexander, Pa.: We never saw the poem.

J. M. M., Dalles, Ore.: We have no means of finding out.

E. G. P., Oberlin, O.: We are sorry to say we never saw the poem.

W. A. S., Hood River, Ore.: We are sorry to say we do not know.

H. E. P., Bono, O.: We have not space to debate questions in the Bureau.

E. P., Trowbridge, Ohio: Consult some lawyer as to the time and cost of studying law.

C. A. M., Argyle, Mich.: We do not know. Write to the secretary of state at Lansing.

A. B., Fulton, Ind.: The chairman of a meeting sits except when he is putting a motion.

W. N. T., Rapids City, Ill.: No such law has been passed; and without doubt none will be.

A. L. C., Hinklesville, W. Va.: So far as we know, the word does not occur in the Bible.

A. B. C., Redlands, Cal.: The Argentine minister at Washington is Dr. Eduardo Wilde.

R. G. D., Buffalo, O.: Plevna is a town of 15,000 people in Bulgaria. In December, 1877, Osman Pasha, the Turkish general, surrendered it to the Russians, after they had besieged it three months. That was not the Franco-Prussian war, which occurred in 1870-1871. Nor was it a battle; it was a siege.

J. G. P., Richfield, Pa.: Most certainly it is lawful for the sheriff to open a prisoner's mail.

C. F. G., Marquette, Neb.: Yours is a legal question. Consult a good lawyer versed in land titles.

B. D., Flynn, W. Va.: We have no book in our reference library which gives the dates for which you ask.

M. L. K., Elon, Ind.: There are crematories in several large cities. We do not know the cost of cremation.

H. H. D., Malta, O.: We published an illustrated article on the prehistoric wall of Mississippi a few weeks ago.

H. N. B., Goldsmith, Ind.: The army bill is a law. It does not decrease the army, but provides for its increase.

M. L. D., Andover, N. Y.: We know of none. The advertisements for people to do work or writing at home are frauds.

W. L., Yale, Ill.: It is impossible to state the religious views of the men you mention, for none were noted for piety.

J., Wausa, Neb.: Andrew Carnegie never held any political office, and we know of no title or degree conferred upon him.

X. C. M., South Haven, Mich.: They will be in charge of the new standard bureau, a law for which passed a few days ago at Washington.

R. B., Metropolis, Ill.: We printed a list of the governors of all the states in Question Bureau of Jan. 4, and can not reprint. Too crowded.

E. B. M., Nesbit, Neb.: Were the case ours, we should copyright the music before offering it to a publisher. But this would not add to the probability of selling it.

G. W. D., Crab Orchard, Neb.: Since Mr. Mulhall's death there is no man who is so specially distinguished as to be entitled to be called the greatest living statistician.

P. D. C., Plainview, Neb.: Several authors have died and left incomplete works, which others tried to finish. We have not a full list, and can not, of course, tell which you mean.

J. P., Hamler, O.: We never saw the item, and hence can not say. Probably the children's corpses had not all been buried at once. It had probably been done by a professional abortionist.

W. H. F., Dupont, Ohio: Arbor day is not a legal holiday in Ohio, nor is there any law fixingt he day. Of late years the governor has been in the habit of recommending that a day he selects shall be observed as such.

W. B. L., Parkersburg, W. Va.: The battleship Alabama is now at Pensacola, Fla. We have no information as to the cruises of the various vessels. The North Atlantic fleet is composed of the Kearsage, Alabama, Bancroft, Massachusetts and Scorpion.

High School Students, Leslie, Mich.: The name New Orleans is pronounced "Nyoo Or-le-anz"—e in le short, a in the last as in sofa; accent on Or. Edison is pronounced Ed-iss-on—i in second short, o in third short, accent on the Ed. You should ask your board of education to provide the school with a large dictionary.

L. H. W., Carroll, O.: The story of a woman who claimed to have planned the movements of the Union armies in the West in the civil war is simply a fake. We believe a woman really put forth that claim a few years ago, but she was either demented on an impudent impostor. The plans were laid in the War department, the generals concerned of course being consulted.

R. S., Silverstone, N. C.: We are sorry we have not the information. All the volunteer regiments will reach San Francisco before July 1 next, and they will return, as far as possible, in the order they went out—those going first returning first. Probably a week or more will be required for muster-out at the Presidio.

C. L., Pierce, Neb.: If the saving you state could be effected, it would revolutionize shipbuilding, and be worth a fortune. But the first thing to do is to build a vessel and try it. And unless you have the capital to go east and have that done at some Atlantic shipyard, you may try for years before you can interest any one enough to furnish the money.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote Mrs. Pinkham in January, 1899, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swell, and was generally miserable. Mrs. Pinkham promptly replied with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

RARE SIXTY-DOLLAR CONTINENTAL NOTE

Mr. A. H. Rhoades, of Omaha, Neb., has in his possession a bill which was issued according to an enactment of the Continental congress in 1779. The paper on which it is printed is of heavy, coarse quality, faded yellow by age. It is square in shape, its dimensions being 2¾ by 3½ inches.

At one side of the face of the bill is a picture of the earth, with the motto,

"Deus regnat, exultet terra" (God reigns; let the earth rejoice"). The face has also this inscription: "The bearer is entitled to receive sixty Spanish milled dollars or an equal sum in gold or silver, according to a resolution of congress of the 14th January, 1779." The obverse side has a picture of two leaves—one of mint and the other a sprig of pine; also the printers' signature, "Hall & Sellers, 1779."

Some time ago a newspaper at Spokane, Wash., stated that Otto Flechtl, of Coeur d'Alene, was the only known possessor of a sixty dollar bill in the country. Mr. Flechtl, it is said, was offered recently $1,000 for his specimen. Mr. Rhoades states that his ancestors were long resident in Maine, from which state he himself migrated westward.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

She Worried.

Nipp—My wife worried all last week for fear I should die.

Tuck—Were you sick?

Nipp—No, but my life insurance policy ran out and it was several days before I got it renewed. — Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Couldn't Stand It.

Johnson—What an easy mark you are, Thompson! That boy gets an afternoon off every time he tries, no matter how thin his excuse is.

Thompson—It does look as though I was easily come over, but that boy has a habit of whistling when he is in the office.—Boston Transcript.

He Wasn't.

Costigan—Don't say you ain't done nothin'.

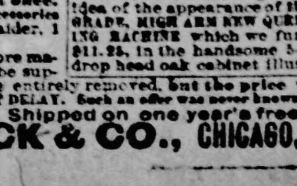
Madigan—And why not?

Costigan—Because that isn't good English.

Madigan—Faith, I'm glad to hear it, for by the powers, nayther am I.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

SEND NO MONEY cut this advertisement out and send to us and we will send you this OUR HIGH GRADE DROP-HEAD CABINET NEW QUEEN SEWING MACHINE, by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to the highest grade sewing machines advertised by other houses at $20.00 to $50.00, and as good a machine as you can buy from your dealer at home at $30.00 to $40.00, the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay your railway agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE $11.25 and freight charges. Give the machine three months' trial in your own home and we will return your $11.25 any day you are not satisfied.

OUR $11.25 NEW QUEEN SEWING MACHINE IS COVERED BY A BINDING 20-YEAR GUARANTEE, is made by one of the best sewing machine makers in America, has every new and up-to-date improvement, high arm, positive four-motion feed, very light running, does any work that can be done on any sewing machine made. It comes in a beautiful solid antique oak, drop head cabinet, as illustrated. Oak cabinet is beautifully finished, highly polished, elaborately finished throughout.



AT $11.25 WE FURNISH THIS SEWING MACHINE Complete with all accessories, including 1 quilter, 2 screwdrivers, 6 bobbins, 1 package of needles, 1 cloth guide and screw, 1 oil can filled with oil, and a complete instruction book, which makes everything so plain that even a child without previous experience can operate the machine at once. FOR 25 CENTS EXTRA, we furnish, in addition to the regular accessories mentioned, the following special attachments: 1 thread cutter, 1 braider, 1 binder, 1 set of plain hemmers, different widths up to ⅞ths of an inch.

THIS ILLUSTRATION gives you an idea of the appearance of the HIGH GRADE, HIGH ARM NEW QUEEN SEWING MACHINE which we furnish at $11.25, in the handsome 5-drawer drop head oak cabinet illustrated.

SEWING MACHINE DEALERS who will order three or more machines at one time will be supplied with the same machine, under another name, and with our name entirely removed, but the price will be the same, viz., $11.25, even in hundred lots. ORDER TODAY. DON'T DELAY. Such an offer was never known before. OUR $98.50 UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO IS A WONDER. Shipped on one year's free trial. Write for free Piano Catalogue. Address your orders plainly to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

John Brown's Birthplace.

An effort is now being made to preserve the birthplace of John Brown and properly mark the spot where, as a barefooted boy, he learned the trade of his father, a tanner, says the New York Herald. During this session of the Connecticut general assembly it will be attempted to have a sufficient amount of money appropriated to purchase the John Brown place and convert it into a historical landmark. Dwight C. Kilbourne, of Litchfield, and other members of the Litchfield County Historical society are working to this end.

The place of John Brown's birth is within half a mile of the highest point of ground in Connecticut, about five miles west of the busy town of Torrington. The old house is situated on a high bluff, with no other house within a mile of it.

The house is built, as most of the houses were at that time—1787—with a great stone chimney in the center of the building, which has its foundation in the cellar. The timbers used in the foundation, on which the big stones are laid, are of oak, twelve by fourteen inches square, and hewn out by hand.

It was in the western front room that John Brown first saw the light of day. There are two windows in the room, one looking to the south and the other to the west. The first thing that impresses one on entering the room is the fireplace, before which John Brown, as a boy, sat and listened to the backlogs crackling in the blaze as the winter winds howled through the sturdy oaks and stalwart chestnut trees in the woods which surrounded two sides of the house. The fireplace is quite broken down owing to the visits of relic hunters, who have taken away stones and bricks for souvenirs.

There are four rooms down stairs and three above. The great kitchen has the big fireplace and old-fashioned oven that most of the houses of that day had. A grown-up man can stand in the kitchen fireplace and look up the chimney and see the clouds soar above in the blue sky. The old crane which once swung in the fireplace is gone. A Torrington gentleman who was building a fine modern house took that from its moorings, and it now ornaments the fireplace in his new house. Three years ago the house was shingled, and the old shingles were carefully gathered up by relic hunters and taken away. The present owner is William M. Cook, and he enters enthusiastically into the plan to place the old landmark under the care of the state.

March and the Lion.

Something Better Than the Old Saw

The saying about the lion and the lamb in March often proves false, but there is another and a better one which is literally true. When March comes in and finds you taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify, enrich and vitalize your blood, you may expect, when it goes out, that it will leave you free from that tired feeling and with none of the boils, pimples and eruptions which manifest themselves because of impure blood in the spring. If you have not already begun taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for your spring medicine, we advise you to begin to-day. We assure you it will make you feel better all through the coming summer.

FEARSOME FUTURE WOMEN

This is what a writer in one of the English magazines predicts will be the state of affairs when another century rolls around.

"By that time women will be all six feet in height, many of them considerably over, while the average height of a man will be five feet nothing. Woman will be strong and lusty; broad and heavy in build, and will be very proud of her large feet, thick wrists, powerful limbs and great muscular development, while men will have grown vain of their trimly-corseted waists, nice pink and white complexions and soft voices.

"Love will not have been completely done away with, though sentiment will have given away to common sense. Every woman will be required to marry and support two husbands, one of whom must be a useful, domesticated creature, capable of tending the children and looking after the household (while the wife is away in the city earning good money to keep the home together), and the other will be a better looking, and therefore more ornamental creature (not a general utility' man like the 'housekeeper'), whose duties will be to act as companion or 'gentleman help' to the mistress and ruler of the mansion, and keep things up to the mark generally.

"Women a century hence will all wear 'bloomers,' both literally and figuratively speaking; any woman transgressing by appearing in a long-tailed skirt will be condemned to act as public street scavenger for as long a period as the local council shall determine. Women will also wear a mustache, and the faces of men will gradually become smooth. Cooks will no longer be at a premium, as tiny tabloids of food will take the place of the elaborate dishes of the past. We shall be able to get through a six-course dinner in about two minutes, a tabloid for each course, or, if we prefer it, we can have, multum in parvo, a tabloid with everything compressed and condensed into one harmonious whole."

MORDANT JESTINGS.

Montesquieu boldly defined a lord as "a man who sees the king, speaks to the minister, has ancestors, debts and pensions."

Prudhomme chose in 1798 as his motto for his new Journal des Revolutions de Paris: "The great only seem great because we are on our knees; let us get up."

When the Bien Aime himself complacently said of the Farmers General—those wicked tax gatherers, the grasping publicans of old France—that they sustained the state, the Duc d'Ayen had the courage to answer: "Yes, sire, as the rope sustains the criminal." The anecdote is, after all, but a preface to the familiar one of Voltaire, who, at the party when every one was telling robber stories, had nothing to say but "Once, gentlemen, there was a Farmer General," to receive the honors of the evening.

The times were, indeed, fast ripening or rotting to revolution. A woman's beauty and unscrupulousness could still fill government offices with her friends, and her cleverness be trusted to keep their influence hers, and turn the point of any honest rebuff. The Chancellor Maupeou was talking one day to Mme. Lapelletier de Beaupre, who had persuaded all her many relatives in state berths to oppose the Chancellor's changes: "It is a great pity, madame, women mix themselves in affairs; they understand no more than geese." "And, don't you know," she answered, "it was the geese that saved the capital?" The wit would have put her right in the estimation of that strange world if she had been a thousand times more in the wrong. So long as one was amusing!—Cornhill Magazine.

Reasonable Theory.

"I have a theory," said the Horse Editor, "to account for the rapid spread of the grip."

"Propound your theory," said the Snake Editor.

"Well, everybody rides in the trolley cars nowadays. The passengers sit with their backs to the windowes and the cold air strikes the back of their heads and their necks, and there you are."

"There may be something in that theory, for the grip victim surely does get it in the neck."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School lesson for March 24. Jesus Crucified and Buried. Luke xxiii: 35-53. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—With that refinement which the Christian religion promotes, the evangelists have given very meager account of the crucifixion. One must turn to profane history for the horrid details of this brutal mode of punishment inflicted by the Romans and other eastern peoples. Passing out of the city by the western gate, Jesus was followed by a motley crowd, the soldiers and slaves (the executioners), moving on in an orderly way; the chief priests who had instigated the arrest; the multitude, some before, some behind, delighting in cruelty; a few women, his truest friends, making loud demonstrations of grief, and at least one of the apostles (John xix:26). Two others, robbers and thieves, were also led to expiate their crimes (Matt. xxvii:38). The procession halted upon a slight elevation, called "the place of a skull," the usual place of execution, known in Hebrew as Golgotha (John xix: 17) in Latin, Calvary. There, between the two thieves, Jesus was nailed to the cross.

MOCKERY (Verses 35, 36, 37).—Many descend so low in the spiritual scale that they cannot appreciate gentleness. Any exhibition of patience and love is ascribed by them to weakness. While Jesus was hanging upon the cross those who stood about considered that they had triumphed. The previous claim to divinity (Matt. xxvii:43) and Messiahship was viewed with contempt. "If thou be the king, save thyself," they cried. They promised to believe in him if he would descend from the cross (Matt. xxvii:42). They challeneged him, claiming that he could not save himself. They passed away, wagging their heads and railing on him (Matt. xxvii:39), insulting him with actions of hatred. These things were done by the chief priests, scribes and elders, the soldiers participating. While these scenes of shame were being enacted, the populace of Jerusalem stood beholding, and Jesus, who might have summoned legions of angels (Matt. xxvi:53) from the skies, endured the insult, bowed his head, and calmly waited for the end. The little band of faithful followers, in their utter helplessness, must have been filled with unutterable anguish. It was the darkest hour of inhuman pride and wrath.

SUPERSCRIPTION (Verse 38).—All the evangelists declare that a superscription was placed over the head of Jesus, but they do not agree concerning the language. In our lesson we have, "This is the King of the Jews," in which the first evangelist inserts Jesus after the copula (Matt.xxvii:37), while the second gospel omits Luke's first two words (Mark xv: 26), and the fourth gospel prefixes "Jesus of Nazareth" (John xv:19) to Mark's title. The essential part, "the King of the Jews," appears in all. The writing was by order of Pilate (John xix:22), before the cross was lifted to its upright position, it being customary to announce the offense of a criminal. To the Jews the words were offensive, for they recognized Jesus as their Messiah, put to death by the Roman government, proclaimed also to the world. What motive prompted Pilate? Some have conjectured that the Spirit of God influenced him; that he was convinced of the exalted character of Jesus, or that he intended to rebuke the Jewish people for their malice. Whatever his motive, the words were true. The long-expected king, destined to attain universal sovereignty, was declared in Greek, the language of the people; in Latin, the language of the government; in Hebrew, the language of the scholar and of the ecclesiastic.

REBUKE (Verses 39, 40, 41).—One of the malefactors, doubtless influenced by the mockery of the chief priests and soldiers, railed on Jesus. He appears to have known something of the claims of Christ, and therefore proceeded to upbraid him for tamely submitting, calling upon him to use his power to deliver himself and those who were with him. It was one of the lowest conceptions of the Nazarene. But the other malefactor rebuked his associate, admitting that they were criminals suffering justly, and urging that Jesus was innocent. "Dost thou not fear God?" he inquired. Are you sunken so low that you cannot perceive the glory of him who hangs on the cross between us? Will you lift up your voice with upbraiding in the hour of his suffering? Will you presume to ask of him what he ought not to grant—to use his power to deliver from justice? The malefactor's words revealed some nobility of character. He was the only one who appeared in defense of Jesus, and by this act he rose superior to priest and soldier, and to that vast multitude thirsting for blood.

PROMISE (Verses 42, 43).—Having administered reproof to his fellow in crime the crucified malefactor turned to Jesus whom he had admired and defended. He saw in Him his only hope. Death was not far distant, and the future was dark and full of fears. There seems to have come suddenly to his mind a conception of the larger and more exalted mission of Jesus, as one able to save even beyond the grave. Faith springs up and he exclaims: "Remember me when thou comest into thy Kingdom." There has been much diversity of opinion concerning the meaning of this prayer. Without doubt, whatever else was included in it, there was intention of the dying thief to commit his soul to his Savior. His cry was not in vain (John vi:37). The reply of Jesus was full of comfort. "To-day shall thou be with Me in paradise." This illustrates the extreme reach of mercy. Man may find pardon in the last hour of life. And yet this is not a ground for procrastination. It is evident that, though a criminal, the man was not deeply sunken in sin. Speaking of these two malefactors a quaint writer has remarked that "one was near to heaven, yet turned aside to hell, while the other was near to hell, but turned to gain the paradise of God."

PHENOMENA (Verses 44, 45, 46).—Three hours after the nails pierced the hands and feet of Jesus, nature took on its somber garb, expressive of sympathy with its Lord. Though the sun stood in the meridian, His face was veiled and His light withdrawn. It was not an eclipse, as some have endeavored to show, but a supernatural shutting in of the orb of day. The whole land was enveloped in darkness for three hours, until the ninth hour, as the Jews reckon time, or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The earth quaked, the rocks were rent, and the tombs were opened (Matt. xxvii:51-53). The veil of the temple, drawn across the most holy place, was rent from the top to the bottom, signifying the taking away of the ceremonial of the old dispensation, which was a wall of partition between Jews and Gentiles, so that forever after man might come boldly to a throne of grace. These phenomena cast consternation into the hearts of all, extorting a confession from the centurion (Matt. xxvii:51) a late and unexpected but valuable testimony. It was near the close of these phenomena that Jesus, having been six hours on the cross, cried with a loud voice: "Father into thy hands, I commend my spirit," and gave up the ghost (John x:18).

TESTIMONY (Verses 47, 48, 49).—He would have had a heart of stone who could witness the convulsions in nature and hear the dying words of Jesus and be unmoved. It is probable that many who gathered about the cross were deeply affected. The evangelist has made record of one only who gave expression to his thoughts and feelings. The centurion, the Roman who had charge of the execution, glorified God and exclaimed, "This was a righteous man," or as another writer has it, "This was the son of God" (Matt. xxvii:54). One utterance may have followed the other, a double testimony, resulting from a growing conviction. This was rare language for a heathen, showing that to the last there was something that gathered about Jesus having in it an irresistible persuasiveness. Similar emotions were awakened in others who condemned themselves smiting upon their breasts and retiring from the scene. All this time those who had followed the Lord stood at a distance gazing in amazement, knowing not the significance of what they saw.

BURIAL (Verses 50 to 53).—It must not be supposed that all Jews in high station were enemies of Jesus. We know to the contrary. There were some who held Him in high esteem. Nicodemus, a ruler, was one of them, who came at night to learn concerning His doctrine, and there might have been others, who secretly felt that Jesus was worthy a better fate. After the crucifixion one of them appeared, Joseph of Aramathea, a counsellor, a good and just man. By some unaccountable influence he had consented when the Sanhedrin pronounced the verdict of guilty of blasphemy. But when all was over, his better impulses gained the mastery. Boldly going to Pilate he obtained permission and then caused the body to be removed from the cross and laid in his own new tomb. This was a beautiful act of regard, the last service which a good man could render to one who had merited his esteem.

CONCLUSION.—What means all this? Jesus, the innocent, dying like a malefactor! It was predicted and explained in advance by the Master Himself to His ignorant followers (Matt. xvi:21). It was explained again to two of them on the way to Emmaus after the resurrection (Luke xxiv:46). It was all in accordance with prophecy (Isa. liii:3-8). And through the illumination of the Holy Spirit this death became the fundamental theme of the gospel (1 Cor. 1:23-24), the ground of apostolic glorying (Gal. vi:14), the methods and means of reconciliation between God and man (Rom. v:10). The cross, once the instrument of death, is now the emblem of Christianity. "Must Jesus bear the cross alone, and all the world go free?" Nay, but all who would be His must suffer like Him (Matt. xvi:24). The crucifixion of the body prepares for the life of the spirit (Gal. ii:20). By His death He became the captain of salvation (Heb. ii:10), and the attractive force of the moral world (John xii:32). And, though it be a hard saying, there is no holier ambition for any man than to be "made conformable unto His death" (Phil. iii:10).

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

"I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 96, Kokomo, Ind.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Do You Have Rheumatism? Have You Bladder or Uric Acid Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle for the asking.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you free by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

WHY DUMMY WATCHES POINT TO 8:18 1-2

Discussion and controversy have broken out regarding the question why dummy watches point to 8:18½. You will notice as you pass along the street that very many of the jewelers have these dummy clock or watches in front of their shops. In nearly every instance it will be found that the time they indicate is eighteen and a half minutes past eight.

Why this time, rather than any other? This is the question now being discussed.

One erroneous explanation is that this is the time at which Abraham Lincoln

died. This is wrong, for two reasons: First, this position of the hands was in use long before the civil war; second, Lincoln did not die at that hour, but a few minutes part 7, when the hands have an entirely different position.

Another explanation, however, has been offered by a leading firm of watchmakers in this city, says the New York Herald, who trace the custom back to 1819, when the founder of their house first started it. He decided, it is said, upon eighteen and a half minutes past eight after finding that it was "the only time when the two hands of the clock formed a perfect angle with the perpendicular."

This is hardly understandable. Once every hour the two hands form equal angles with the perpendicular. Undoubtedly this particular angle was chosen so as to allow room to paint the name of the jeweler above the hands, and yet have them in a symmetrical position.

A Natural Qualification.

Golfer—What a fine Scotch dialect you have! Did you not find it difficult to acquire?

Other Golfer—Oh, not so very. You see! I was naturally uncertain as to the distinction between shall and will, and that gave me a good start.

THIS ELEPHANT PLOUGHS A FIELD

West Virginia has a farmer who does his ploughing and heavy labor with an elephant. He is James Cahill, of Roney's Point. He bought the elephant recently at an auction of a small circus which broke up at Martin's Ferry, expecting to start a show himself.

Cahill took the animal home to his farm, but his father decided that a beast the size of an elephant could not remain on

the farm and be fed unless it paid for its board with labor. So the elephant was harnessed and tried at the plough. It was found that he could turn more ground than a big team of horses, and when it came to hauling logs he could easily walk away with a load which the strongest team in the neighborhood could not budge.

Meanwhile, the elephant eats little more than a horse and does many times he work of one, and he is gentle and docile and gives little trouble. Mr. Cahill has given up the idea of starting a circus, and will keep the elephant on the farm.—New York Herald.

NOTES OF NOTABLES.

The Duke of Westminster sent a personal invitation to his wedding to a resident of New York, who was gardener at Eaton Hall, the Westminster estate, when he was a child.

Justice Brown, of the United States supreme court, invariably walks half the distance from his home to the Capitol, and is always accompanied by a valuable collie dog, his particular pet.

One of the conspicuous figures in the inauguration parade was Gen. Sickles, who commanded a division of the National Guard. Although the general has but one leg and is 80 years old, he is a fine horseman and never looks better than in the saddle. He always has an orderly following with his crutches.

Col. Cornelius Gardiner, who is to be governor of the province of Tabayas, in Southern Luzon, is a native of Michigan and was graduated from West Point in 1873. As a lieutenant, he fought the Arapahoes and the Northern Cheyennes in Nebraska and Kansas before the battle of Republican river, at which Col. Lewis was killed.

Some Amazed Holland Dames.

According to established custom in Holland, Queen Wilhelmina is wearing only white from the date of her betrothal to that of her marriage.

This bars every other Dutch matron or maid from appearing gowned entirely in that dainty color at any function where the queen receives.

So seldom has it been necessary to enforce this rule in Holland that at a recent court reception many of the guests attended in beautiful white gowns, made especially for the occasion, and were astonished when informed in the dressing rooms that they could not appear before the queen so gowned. As the rule was unbreakable, there was a great scurrying for carriages, the dismayed dames returning home and donning other gowns, where feasible, or adding sashes or trimmings of some contrasting color to make their white mistakes acceptable.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO............Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. We have discontinued our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

DEBATE ON CLOSURE.

At noon on March 4, Thomas Henry Carter became a statesman out of a job. He signalized his etirement from the Senate by making a thirteen-hour speech. The Senate having no provision in its rules whereby a majority can close debate, Mr. Carter simply talked the river and harbor bill to death.

The absence of any mode of closing debate in the Senate puts it in the power of an aggressive or stubborn minority to prevent legislation favored by the majority. The expedient is not resorted to very often, but the power of using it often compels a compromise, whereby a measure obnoxious to a minority is modified in return for a promise to refrain from obstructive tactics.

Mr. Carter's effort in this direction simply calls public attention again to this long acknowledged defect in the Senate rules. The House employs the previous question to shut off usless and obstructive debate, and has used it for years, without an injury to any one. Nor has the right of free speech been subverted thereby, though this threadbare argument always comes up in the Senate when any attempt is made to amend the rules by providing for the closing of debate by the majority after a proper and reasonable time.

The principle is absurd that in a legislative body the minority should have more power than the majority—for that is the real effect of the absence of a rule for closure. The majority is responsible to the country; and it is but just and reasonable that, after full discussion of a measure, there should be a parliamentary method of cutting off obstructive tactics and putting it to a final vote.

On March 5 the rule of closure was applied in the British House of Commons, to bring to a vote the appropriation for education. The Irish members opposed a vote, and continued obstructive tactics until sixteen of them were suspended, and had to be removed individually by the police. It is difficult, from the meagre cabled reports, to understand just what the Irish members objected to. However, they being in the minority, why precipitate an unseemly struggle which certainly could end in but one way?

SOUTH GETTING INTO LINE.

Ever since the days of reconstruction, the whites of the south have endeavored, by means lawful or unlawful, to disfranchise the negro citizens of their section. The Ku Klux Klan, the shotgun and red shirt clubs, and various other methods of intimidation were used at the polls. Then came the era of disfranchisement by amendment to the state constitutions; and this will probably extend to all the southern states having a heavy negro vote.

Mississippi was the first state to inaugurate this plan. She adopted a constitutional amendment establishing an educational qualification. She denies the right of suffrage to all who can not read and write, irrespective of color. This was attacked in the courts, and the case taken to the supreme court of the United States, which decided the amendment not to contravene the constitution of the United States.

Next came Louisiana, which adopted a similar amendment with an important variation. The amendment, like that of Mississippi, shuts out all illiterates, without mention of rate or color; but it goes on to provide that this bar to voting shall be removed from all male citizens of voting age who were citizens of that state or any other state on a date shortly after the civil war, or who are descendants of any one who was then a citizen.

At the date mentioned, negroes were not citizens of any state; therefore this exception gives illiterate whites the right to vote, but denies it to illiterate negroes. This is the so-called "grandfather clause." It is claimed in the north that it is a plain violation of the fifteenth amendment; and this is vigorously denied in the south. The question has never been brought before the supreme court of the United States. Why do not those opposed to it bring a case in Louisiana or some other state which has this provision, and carry it to the highest tribunal, that the matter may be decided?

North and South Carolina have adopted amendments similar to that of Louisiana; the Virginia legislature has just enacted a law ordering the holding of a constitutional convention for the purpose, and the governor of Maryland has called the legislature in extra session to do the same thing. Alabama is likely to follow suit; and it is probable that, unless the "grandfather clause" is declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, the whole south will adopt the plan.

This ought to stimulate the colored people to give their children a good education, for that nullifies the scheme. An educated negro can vote; and so far as our information extends, no attempt is made to prevent him in any of the states which have adopted an educational qualification.

SEEING THINGS AGAIN.

The New York World's Washington correspondent is seeing things again. He sends a long special to his paper in which he declares that a plan is on foot to nominate McKinley for a third term. He adds:

The tradition against a third term belonged to the old republic. It does not belong to this new republic, which Mr. McKinley has constructed with the assistance of the "money power" and the enfeebled and supine senate and the practical non-existent house. As Mr. McKinley boldly declared in his inaugural, we are about to enter upon a still wider expansion that will forever end the old republic and will firmly intrench in our system the autocratic ideas of imperialism and militarism. There is going on at home a tremendous consolidation of industry, commerce and finance under the direction of Mr. McKinley's prime minister, J. Pierpont Morgan. The last two years have sene enormous changes. The next three years will see changes still greater.

For carrying on these new policies for firmly establishing the "empire," for adjutsing and settling the intricate problems incident to the great imperialistic revolution what man, what imperator, so fit as the man who inaugurated the new policies, the man who has the confidence of the great financial and commercial interests, the man who at the same time is popular with a very large part of the electorate?

It may seem superfluous to discuss this absurd proposition. It certainly is with the greater portion of the American people, who know William McKinley well, and understand that he could not be induced to break the traditional policy founded by Washington. But there are many who still hold an entirely erroneous view of the President, and for their benefit it may be well to say that this story is simply an illustration of yellow journalism. The Washington correspondent of the World simply invented the statements, one and all. There is not one iota of truth in the whole story.

The only time a third term was tried was when the over-zealous friends of General Grant persuaded him into the grave error of being a candidate for a third nomination. Great as was the admiration in the Republican party for the Old Commander, strong as was the belief in his rectitude, the national convention of the party refused to renominate him, despite the efforts of the famous 306.

William McKinley has never dreamed of repeating the colossal blunder of General Grant. He knows that the national convention of the party would do as did that of 1880—and that, even if a nomination could be obtained, the people at the polls would bury a third-term candidate out of sight.

FORCED TO A TARIFF.

Great Britain is forced to abandon her free trade theory because of the necessity of raising more revenue. The expenses of the South African war have been so great that the London Times declares taxation must be doubled for the next three years. In other words, for that period there must be twice the ordinary revenue raised.

It is probable that this added revenue will be raised by imposing a duty on sugar. The reasons this article is selected are, first, that a large revenue will result; second, England's sugar-refining industry is decaying; and, third, the success of American refined sugar under our present system. It is probable, too, that an additional countervailing duty will be placed upon sugar imported from the three countries—France, Germany and Belgium—which pay government bounties to exported sugar.

The London Times editorially supports the policy of placing a duty not only on sugar, but on imported wheat and other agricultural products. It declares "the people are tired of the theoretical objections to certain import duties which existed in the golden days of Mr. Gladstone's free trade;" but is not certain that the present government will be able to succeed in its plan. If it does, it will be a confession that free trade does not fit modern conditions. When it was adopted, England was the world's manufacturer. Now she meets stronger competition every year, and in the matter of sugar refining her rivals have already the better of her.

REGARDING CUBA.

The Cuban constitutional convention appears to have a majority opposed to conceding the requirements of the United States. While there is much bombastic talk among the delegates, the disposition so far seems against taking any rash step. It may be that the convention will appoint a delegation to go to Washington and discuss matters with the President and Secretary of War.

At the capital it is said the President proposes to abide by the spirit and letter of the Cuban amendment to the army law. In fact, he can do nothing else without violating his oath of office. The Cubans appear to have taken the frothings of the anti-administration members of Congress at their face value, as the Filipinos did the shrieks of Bryan and the other anti-expansionists. The election last fall undeceived the Filipinos. It remains for the executive to impress upon the Cubans that the American protectorate is not a mere shadow, but a protecting and guarding reality.

Governor Wood informs the War department that there is a rising tide of popular clamor against the acceptance of the terms set forth by Congress, that meetings of protest are held daily, and that petitions are pouring in upon the convention asking it to refuse consent to the American terms. It would be a sad outcome were there to be an attempt on the part of the Cubans to use force, and it be necessary to use American troops to pacify the island.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The term of the Fifty-seventh congress began at noon on March 4, and will end on March 4, 1903. Politically it is divided as follows—or will be when the vacancies are filled, the chief of which are two senators from Delaware and one from Nebraska:

In the Senate—Republicans 53, Democrats 29, Populists 4, independent Republican 1, Silver party 1, and Independents 2. Republican majority over all, 16.

In the House—Republicans 198, Democrats 151, Populists and Silverites 8. Republican majority over all, 39.

The Republicans are thus able to control all legislation, unless there are obstructive tactics in the senate, through the absence of any method of closing debate in that body. The senate is now in extra session for executive business and the confirmation of appointments, but the house will not meet until the first Monday of next December, unless an extra session should be required by some as yet unforseen contingency.

With the retirement of Senator Pettigrew and Congressman Lentz, there will be a great saving of white paper in the office of the Congressional Record.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

The United States, on the fall of Pekin, took the position that there should be no land-grabbing by way of indemnity, and all the Powers gave at least a formal assent to this. Now Russia is determined to absorb Manchuria, and the United States files a protest—a course which we can not avoid, unless we are to be inconsistent, nerveless and cowardly in our foreign policy.

The President long ago urged upon the Powers that no territorial indemnity should not be demanded, that money indemnities should not be assessed beyond the ability of China to meet, and also that it would be altogether better to make the opening of the entire empire to the unrestricted commerce of all nations the major part of the indemnity. The soundness of this position is so evident that it needs no argument.

Concerning Russia's attitude, the United States takes the ground that it is inexpedient for any of the Powers concerned to make an individual agreement with China before the joint negotiations for peace at Pekin are completed. Again our position commends itself as wise and proper, and must meet the approbation of all right-minded men. Identical notes have been sent to all the Powers, in which this position is set forth.

A rumor from London has been widely circulated to the effect that "secret negotiations" are going on between the United States and England over Russia's grab in Manchuria. The State department promptly declared that this country is not making any "secret negotiations" with any of the Powers. Whatever we have to say in the whole Chinese matter, whatever attitude we take on any point, is communicated simultaneously to all the powers in interest; and in this case China was promptly informed that we look with disfavor on individual bargains with any of the nations in interest. Which is honest, open and above-board diplomacy, as well as characteristically American.

INCOME TAX TRIED.

There is a large number of people in this country who favor an income tax. This feeling is the result of years of Populist rantings in a crusade against every man who has been able to succeed in business, and accumulate some money. The decision of the United States supreme court regarding the income tax provisions of the Wilson tariff law showed all intelligent people that, unless the United States constitution be amended, no income tax can be levied that will be at all just and equal.

Without going into the details of that complex decision, it is sufficient to say the law was declared unconstitutional because it violated the provision that no direct tax shall be levied except in proportion to population. Hence the people of the purely agricultural states, and the newer ones, would pay a higher tax proportionately than those of the wealthier states—because though the latter are more populous, the proportion of wealth to population is greater than in the others.

But this decision is no bar to the imposition of an income tax by any state on its own inhabitants. But the Populist states of the west never imposed such a tax. They did not want their own people taxed; they were after the residents of other states. In but one state did the Democrats have enough sincerity to try an income tax, though the Chicago platform had a plank favoring income taxation.

That state is South Carolina. It is Democratic through and through. If the income tax principle is right, then it ought to work well in a Democratic state, controlled by Democratic officials. But the tax is not collectible there. In some way it is evaded, or else the law is not enforced, for it is practically a dead letter.

There are 35 counties in South Carolina. The total income tax collected in the entire state in 1898 was but $5,000. In 1899 the total was $1,471.11. Only eight counties returned any income tax at all in that year. Charleston county, containing the city of the same name, paid but $187.67. In 1900, the total collected was less than in 1899.

The South Carolina law taxes all incomes over $2,500. It is therefore certain the law is not enforced. Men who are known to have much larger incomes pay nothing. If the income tax is a good thing, and is good Democratic doctrine, why is it not a success in the Democratic state of South Carolina?

ROUND BALED COTTON.

The business failure of John E. Searles again brings into prominence the American Cotton company, which figured to some extent in the political campaign last year. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the national Democratic committee, is a director, and a leading stockholder in that trust.

Mr. Searles was for years secretary of the Sugar Trust. Senator Jones and other Southern Democrats brought the new process of packing cotton in round bales, rather than in the old rectangular styles. Mr. Searles financed a company, which was organized under the New Jersey corporation laws, and which absorbed the three or four companies which then owned the patents on the round bale. Its aim is to control the cotton baling of the United States, as the Sugar Trust controls the refining industry.

The round bale process is advantageous. By patented machinery, the cotton is formed into a continuous web or "batt," which is rolled tightly. The same amount of cotton, by this process, is compressed into a round bale which occupies only one-third the bulk of a rectangular bale. Freight is cheaper, and loss by damage, waste and theft in transit is reduced. Mr. Searles saw that there was "big money" in it, and interested capital in its development.

Searles was president of the American Cotton company, but resigned just before he made an assignment. The Trust has issued a statement in which it said his failure will not effect its own finances. Senator Jones says Searles owned only about 10 per cent of the trust's stock. So the latter will go on exacting from the cotton planters of the South a price for round-baling cotton which makes it an unusually profitable concern.

The Democratic papers should make their positions about the President agree. They insist that he is a good-natured person, without backbone or persistence, and then assert that he is a despot, ruling the Philippines as a conqueror. The two statements don't consist. A despot without backbone is unimaginable.

Some Eastern Democratic papers are discussing the question, "Will the Vice Presidency prove a shelf or a ladder to Mr. Roosevelt?" Judging from the past we would say it wil prove a broad and commodious staircase

THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Fifty-fifth Congress began its life on the day of McKinley's first inauguration. Its most important work was the war with Spain. Naturally, the most important task of its successor, the Fifty-sixth Congress, was the settlement of the inevitable results of the war. It provided a complete form of government for Porto Rico; it organized Hawaii as a territory; it passed the new financial law, which made the statutes conform to the business fact by formally establishing the gold standard, and reorganized our banking and currency systems; it reduced internal revenue taxation by same $40,000,000 annually; reorganized the army and increased the navy; and, finally, it gave the President full authority in the Philippines until such time as Congress addresses itself to the task of legislating for those islands, and defined the terms upon which the President is to recognize Cuban independence.

There were a number of measures before it which it did not pass. One is the Nicaragua canal bill, which was postponed while the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty is under consideration by the British government. The Pacific cable bill is a measure which should have been enacted. The shipping bill also failed, as did the Grout oleomargarine bill.

The Senate has had before it a number of important treaties. The Hay-Pauncefote measure is of course the most important. Besides this was the joint treaty with Germany and Great Britain, dividing the Samoan islands and ending the unsatisfactory tripartite control; the treaty purchasing some small islands on the borders of the Philippines from Spain, which were omitted by the treaty of Paris; and commercial treaties for reciprocity with France, Germany, Argentina, Nicaragua, and the British West India islands.

Altogether, the work of the Fifty-sixth Congress has been creditable in quality and average in quantity, while in importance many of the measures have been of the greatest, as they settle debated questions of national policy. As the years pass, its legislation will stand forth as of the greatest value to the nation.

TROUBLES OF A POLITICAL BOSS

The small fry in politics who look upon the big boss are prone to think he has an easy time of it; that all he has to do is to order his lieutenants to do this and that and it is done. The boss himself could tell a different story.

If Tom Platt, for instance, would take the public into his confidence and have a heart to heart talk with it he would open the eyes of many who now believe Boss Platt is having everything his own way.

There is little doubt that Platt wanted to remove Roosevelt from the domain of New York politics. Teddy had too little regard for bosses and too much mind of his own to suit Mr. Platt. Platt saw a chance to make Roosevelt vice president and he landed him the nomination at Philadelphia last June in spite of Mark Hanna and without regard to Roosevelt's vigorous protests.

So far as the country is concerned Boss Platt turned a good trick. It delighted many Republicans to see Boss Platt turn down Boss Hanna, and at the same time it gave the party a magnificent candidate for second place and the Senate a splendid presiding officer.

Platt was pleased. Roosevelt was out of state politics. The next thing was to make Odell governor and this was done. Then Mr. Platt proceeded to put in execution a pet scheme. While his grip on New York state politics remained firm he had to reckon with the Democratic city of New York. Mr. Platt is not the man to lie quietly and take his medicine if it is bitter.

The Boss planned the passage at Albany of a law providing for a state police commissioner under which the New York city police force would act, thus robbing Boss Croker of much of his power. This was to be done with the aid of Governor Odell, and now Odell has the temerity to exhibit backbone and says it won't be done, and Platt cannot either coax or drive him.

And right along with this trouble Secretary Root has had the audacity to choose an assistant in the War department without the advice and consent of Boss Platt. The boss squirmed, protested and threatened, but the war secretary refuses to scare, and Boss Platt now is humiliated into admitting that Mr. Root is right.

Perhaps Mr. Platt has not entirely forgotten a little incident back in 1881 when he and Mr. Conkling bumped up against the administration and came out second best.

The political boss travels a rocky road, and the gratifying thing is that year after year the highway is becoming more and more difficult to perambulate. The political boss must go.

TWO INAUGURATIONS.

The first inauguration of the twentieth century has passed into history. It corresponds to that of Thomas Jefferson, the first of the nineteenth century. And it is the first since the extinction of Spanish power in America—a noteworthy event, which, to future generations, will mark an era in the history of the Western Hemisphere. From 1498 to 1898—four centuries, exactly—Spain held dominion on this half of the globe; and the end of these centuries is an important historical epoch.

The New York World, yellow-streaked as usual, attempts to contrast the inauguration of March 4, 1801, with that of March 4, 1901, and repeats the old story, told by John Davis, an Englishman, who published a book of his travels in the United States. The paragraph is as follows, and refers to Jefferson:

His dress was of plain cloth, and he rode on horseback to the capitol without a single guard or even servant in his train, dismounted without assistance and hitched the bridle of his horse to the palisades.

This story was long ago shown to be untrue. Davis was misinformed, as he was not present in person at Jefferson's inauguration. It is characteristically Democratic to revamp an old error—for no one supposes Davis intentionally misrepresented the facts—to point its criticism of the rejoicings of thousands of American citizens over the second inauguration of William McKinley.

Buffalo citizens are already getting uneasy. They are receiving letters from relatives of all degrees from every portion of the Union. This sudden desire o renew family ties has a suspicion of leading up to free entertainment at the Pan-American next summer.

It is now in order for Mr. Pettigrew to edit a newspaper.

THE TREATY IS DEAD.

The time set, by its own provisions, for the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty expired on March 4. It is therefore dead. Great Britain did not accept the senate's amendments, and preferred to allow the negotiations to fail by expiration of time to making a formal answer. Matters therefore stand, with regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, just where they did before the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was drawn up. But the negotiations have brought out clearly the essential points in the matter, and thus, should negotiations be commenced for another treaty on Nicaraguan affairs, the ground will be cleared.

A treaty is a contract between two nations, analogous to a contract between two individuals in being binding on both, and that it cannot be violated or receded from by either party without the consent of the other. True, a violation of its provisions by one party is good ground for the other to accept that as good ground for declaring its abrogation. In the past, the United States has complained that England had violated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but England never admitted such violation. But if we ever had ground upon which we could properly declare it null and void, we can not now do so. President Cleveland officially informed Great Britain on one occasion that the United States government deemed the treaty in full force, and the senate, by its action, admitted that it was deemed valid and binding on December 20 last. Nothing has occurred since on which we could base a claim of invalidity; and those two acknowledgements estop us from advancing the older claims.

The Nicaragua canal will be of the utmost importance to the United States, and also to the commerce of Great Britain. For us to build it, under our own control, will require an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. To do this, a new treaty must be arranged. We shall build the canal, but we should proceed in a manner that conserves our international honor and good faith. None but an ignorant braggart of the extreme jingo type would advocate a violation of an international obligation without ample and just cause.

CONCERNING COFFEE.

Of all foreign products, which it is impossible for us to raise in our temperate climate, coffee is the one most important. That is, we pay more annually for coffee than for any other single imported product. In 1898 our raw coffee cost us 53 million dollars, 56 millions in 1899, and 59 millions in 1900. The increase last year was, however, not due to increased consumption, for the imports fell off 92 million pounds, but to the advance in price. In 1899 the imports were greater than consumption, owing to the extremely low prices—that of No. 7 Rio falling to 5.44 cents, the lowest on record.

The New York Tribune calls attention to the magnitude of recent speculative operations in raw coffee. The price was thus advanced to 7¾ cents, notwithstanding the fact that there was no sound reason in the relations of demand and supply for any advance. The Tribune's explanation, which is doubtless correct, is a fine illustration of the intimate relations, in commerce and finance, of all countries, under modern conditions. It is, that the speculative buying was an effort made to improve the financial condition of Brazil by a prominent European banking house. Negotiations for a Brazilian loan are in progress in Europe; the low prices of rubber and coffee put the Brazilian government in a bad position; and the speculative boom in coffee was made to induce better offers for the bonds.

This boom, of course, can be only temporary in its effects. There is too much coffee on hand for the price to rise permanently. The amount of coffee in sight now at Brazilian ports exceeds an average crop, while the demand is not increasing in proportion to the supply. The result must be lower prices.

The Democrats and Populists in the new Senate are in a state of utter disorganization. There is no leadership. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, attempts to speak for the minority on the floor, but his control over his fellow-Democrats is gone, notwithstanding that he is the chairman of their national committee. Several other Democrats are aspirants, and there will be no attempt to organize the minority until Congress assembles in regular session.

The inauguration ceremonies of Monday differed in no respect from those of the previous forty years, though the Democratic papers attempt to raise an alarm because of the usual military feature of the parade. They did the same thing over the inauguration of 1865—yet the Republic still lives.

Roger Quarles Mills, once a Democratic member of Congress and the author of the Mills low tariff bill, is making $15,000 a day from his oil lands in Corsicana, Texas. He is not worrying so much about tariff reduction as he did in days agone.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Peace in the Philippines.

A few days ago word came that the insurrection in the Island of Panay had ended. Now comes the intelligence that the rebellion in the Island of Cebu has collapsed. Arrangements are in progress with the insurgents in Luzon by which they are to lay down their arms, if the negotiations do not fail. This is a summary of the latest news from the Philippines. The fact that it is coincident with the beginning of the new presidential term gives it a particular significance.

The work of organizing a civil regime in the islands is progressing favorably. Judge Taft, the president of the Philippines commission, cables to Washington that within the past three weeks five provincial governments have been organized under his authority in different parts of the islands. To the natives in all of these provinces the purpose of the American government toward granting them progressive home rule was read, and it was received with enthusiasm. Requests for the organization of new provincial governments come from some part of the islands every day. The task of setting up a civil authority is necessarily difficult among people who have never enjoyed any government of this sort, but the Taft commission appears to be meeting all the demands of the situation with intelligence.

This news is particularly agreeable at this time. The army in the islands will probably be kept up to its present strength for a year or two, or until the civil regime is established all over the archipelago. The task of giving a political system to several hundred islands is necessarily complicated. Most of the natives of the islands know absolutely nothing about civil government on the modern plan, but they can be relied on to like it when they get acquainted with it. The soldier is soon to step into the background in the Philippines.

Armistice in South Africa.

An armistice has been granted General Botha by General Kitchener, in order that the Boer commander in chief may confer with other leaders of the burghers. As a result of this it is believed in London that those who still recognize Botha as commander have agreed to lay down their arms. In return the British government will assist in rebuilding farm houses that have been destroyed owing to military necessity, and will restore to their lawful ownership seized stock and farms, except those belonging to persons guilty of treachery.

General DeWet and former President Steyn are expressly excepted from the terms of surrender, as also are the Cape Dutch who, as British subjects, were active in aiding the Boers. De Wet and Steyn are classed as irreconcilables, as they are said to have refused to accept any terms of surrender short of independence, De Wet adding that it was a war for revenge and he was determined to do all the damage he could.

This determination is to be deplored. Noting but additional bloodshed can follow such a resolve and the end must be the utter crushing not only of the persistent general but of his less responsible followers. All accounts from South Africa agree that the war is practically over, that the Boers are at the mercy of the British.

Russia in Manchuria.

That Russia has practically annexed the great, rich, populous province of Manchuria, is not a startling piece of news. In addition to the fact of actual occupation by about 70,000 troops, there was the "agreement" between Russia and China, the exact terms of which were published several weeks ago by Dr. Morrison, providing for a protectorate and quasi-civil government of the province by native authorities under the direction of a permanent Russian resident supported by the czar's troops. The "agreement" was instantly seen to involve a violation of the principle of territorial integrity, which all the powers had accepted and professed to adhere to throughout the negotiations. But no protest followed, and the world concluded that Manchuria was the proverbial exception to the rule.

But it appears that quiet diplomatic representations were duly made to Russia as well as to the Chinese government, and that Count Lamsdorff, the czar's foreign minister, assured Great Britain that the occupation of Manchuria and the agreement in relation thereto were "temporary" in character, and that complete pacification would be followed by the restoration of the province to China. Unfortunately these assurances can not be believed. The Russian press has claimed Manchuria all along and ridiculed the "pretensions" of the concert to impose its wishes upon St. Petersburg in regard thereto. The excuses made to Sir Charles Scott, the British ambassador to the czar's court, are insincere, made with tongue in cheek.

The question now is as to just how far the powers are prepared to go in opposing the Manchurian grab. Great Britain, so long apathetic, is at last manifesting signs of acute interest and vigor. Secretary Hay, in his recent identical note, pointed out the impropriety and hazard of "independent" arrangements by the several powers with China, and there is little doubt that our government will disapprove of the Manchurian "agreement." But what will be the attitude of Germany, France, Italy and the other powers?

It is perhaps an exaggeration to say that the peace of the world is menaced by the Manchurian grab, but it is the obvious and literal truth that unless one or the other side yields the concert must collapse and the signal given for the partition of China. If Russia may take a province, why may not the other powers imitate her example and call their seizures "temporary?" The crisis, therefore, is a real one, and the issue at stake most vital.

Cuban Independence.

The conditions laid down in the amendment to the army bill, on which the President is authorized to withdraw from Cuba, are those which the Cubans are expected to accept, and there can be no departure from the policy outlined, because the President must obey the law. The Cuban constitutional convention is still in session in Havana, and, so far as can be discerned from a distance, it is likely to stay in session until the scheme of relations proposed in the senate amendment shall at least have been thoroughly considered. One radical delegate suggested, a day or two ago, that the convention should be dissolved and the amendment returned without discussion, but this suggestion was overruled and the matter was referred to a special committee with instructions to bring in a report to the convention, which has decided to continue its sessions. This action is regarded as a victory for the conservative element in the convention, which has been anxious to avoid a strain in the relations between the United States and the island.

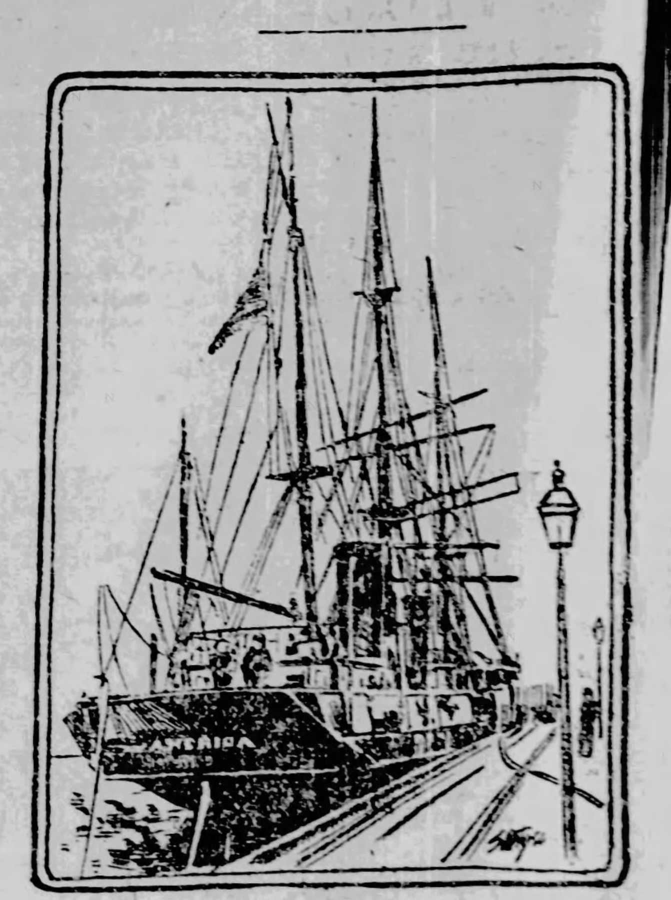
Philippine Tariff.

In the proposed tariff schedule for the Philippines, a copy of which has just been received at the war department, revenue has been the main consideration. As light a tax as is consistent with this object has been laid on necessary food products, the raw materials of Philippine industries, the tools, implements and machinery of production, the materials of transportation by land and sea, and the producers and transmitters of power. Rates, graduated to the means and necessities of the consumers, have been applied to manufactured goods, and articles and luxuries have been taxed as highly as is consistent with the production of the most revenue. In pursuance of the plan adopted, a large reduction has been made on such articles as food products, canned goods, wheat flour, coal, kerosene oil, crude petroleum and building materials, and cotton and linen goods. Moderate taxes are imposed on dressed leather, boots and shoes, hard rubber goods and waterproof stuffs. There has been a readjustment of the duties on jewelry and precious stones, and a lowering of the rate on low-grade watches, while the duty on silks has been increased about one-half. There has been an increase of the export tax on abaca, and a similar increase on copra is in contemplation. The duties are almost wholly specific, ad valorem rates being imposed only on crude materials (10 per cent) and on goods not elsewhere provided for (25 per cent). This is for the reason that a just and proper appraisement of imported marchandise is entirely beyond the existing customs service in the islands.

Business All Right.

Judging from the expressions of representative men in all lines of business, there is no change in the prevailing belief that the general prosperity of the country is to continue. Authorities agree that the outlook is all that could be reasonably desired. Nothing could be more encouraging than the earnings of the railroads coming to hand, or of the steadily increasing foreign demand for American products.

MAKING READY FOR AN ARCTIC DASH



ARCTIC EXPLORING STEAMER AMERICA.

Preparations are almost complete for the start of the Ziegler-Baldwin American Arctic expedition. The whaling ship America has been fitted out at Dundee, Scotland, for a dash to the pole, which, its projectors are convinced, will result in the placing of the American flag in that difficult and wonderful region.

The America is the new name for the steamer Esquimau, which for many years was engaged in the Greenland whale fishery. She is an English vessel, hailing from Dundee. Nearly every spring she has arrived in the harbor of St. Johns, N. F., in time to take part in the annual seal slaughter, which occurs in March. Returning to St. Johns with the blubber and skins of thousands of baby seals, the Esquimau made ready for the trip to Baffin's bay after whales.

The Esquimau has a good record as an ice breaker. She was always one of the first of the whalers to break through the frozen sea and reach Upernavik, in Greenland, the most northern port in the world, and that from which the whalers set out.

Accompanying the America will be the famous Arctic steamer Frithjof, which was used by Swedish expeditions, both in Spitzbergen and Greenland.

The hull of the America is 2½ feet thick. Like all Arctic steamer, she is built of wood and has her bows sheathed with iron. Her machinery is placed aft. This arrangement is made with a view of relieving the forward part of the ship of as much weight as possible. An ice steamer runs her bow up on the floes and steams ahead until her weight breaks them through. If the bows are too heavy they will not rise upon the ice.

The America is of only 466 tons register. She is 157 feet long, has a beam of 29 feet and is 19 feet deep.

The Frithjof is now lying at Christiania, and will join the America at some other Norwegian port some time in June. The Frithjof will remain with the America for about three months, leaving her somewhere in the neighborhood of Franz Josef land, where she will pass the winter, and from which her brave crew will strike out over the ice on sledges and seek to reach ninety degrees north latitude.—New York Journal.

EAGLE AND DRAGON.

Wonderful Sculpture in Forged Iron--From the Paris Exposition.

One of the most extraordinary specimens of workmanship in iron exhibited at the Paris exposition was the eagle and dragon group which was ordered by Emperor William II. to crown the center of the Court of Honor of the German section of the Paris exposition. It represents a magnificent eagle of heroic size, with outspread wings, struggling with a gigantic dragon, which holds it down with its talons.

FORGED IRON SCULPTURE.

The group symbolizes the contest of liberty and truth with oppression and superstition, the eagle standing as the emblem of freedom; and its purchase by Tiffany & Co., of New York, has now made it an American eagle.

The design is the conception of Professor Fritz Hausman; and was made by Armbruster Brothers, the German iron workes. The work itself is a sculpture in forged iron, with no other tools than the hammer and chisel, held free in hand, and no use of drills or machinery of any kind. The entire group was worked when heated to redness, and so heavy was the mass that great cranes were required to raise it to the mouth of the furnace for the repeated heating.

The eagle measures 12 feet from tip to tip of the expanded wings, and six feet six inches from the beak to the end of the tail. Its weight is 4,200 pounds.

The dragon measures 22½ feet in length, though much folded and coiled, and weighs 6,000 pounds. The total weight of both pieces together is, therefore, five tons and two hundred weight, 10,200 pounds; this exclusive of the iron base and rock mound on which it rests; their weight is fifteen tons. When mounted the group is 16 feet 3 inches high.

This is the most important group in forged iron shown at the recent (1900) or any previous exposition, and is of great artistic merit as well as a wonderful piece of mechanical technique and ingenuity. In size, it far surpasses any similar work before executed. The eagle and dragon are beautifully wrought in artistic detail. That is, although they are wonderfully realistic, and exhibit a great freedom of execution, each feather is distinct. The modeling is wonderfully strong and each individual feather possesses all the variety of form and size as would an eagle's feather, and the painful detail so often present in work of this character is pleasingly absent. In other words, it is a happy combination of idealism and realism, none of the strength of the latter being lost in the blending with the former.

The Japanese iron eagle at the Columbian exposition of 1893, measured 26 inches across the outspread wings; while the famous iron eagle in the Science Art department of the South Kensington Museum measured 28 inches across the wings. The German eagle group here described, and the Japanese iron tiger cat, hammered out of a cube of iron ten inches square into a tiger over 2 feet in height (also bought by Tiffany & Co.), were acknowledged to be two of the most remarkable objects at the Paris exposition. They are now on exhibition in New York.

DEATH'S VISITS IN SLEEP.

The frequent occurrence of apoplexy during sleep was illustrated in the case of Colonel Albert D. Shaw, says the New York Herald. He had made a patriotic speech during the evening and had retired in apparently good health. In his instance there was a combination of causes to bring about the result—a banquet, mental excitement, probably indigestion and a coincident lowering of vital tone.

In some respects the circumstances were similar to those attending the demise of Henry George, who was likewise stricken after forced efforts on the platform.

Why the accident in question should occur at a time when all the bodily functions are seemingly at rest is at first thought somewhat difficult to explain. When, however, the arteries of the brain become brittle by age the slightest change of blood pressure is often enough to precipitate a rupture of these vessels and cause the escape of a clot either upon the surface or into the substance of the brain.

High mental tension being always associated with congestion, is in itself an active predisposing cause of apoplexy. This condition is apt to continue during a more or less troubled sleep, and with an overtired nervous system there is less resistance to overstretching of the cerebral arteries than during the waking hours. Nature, instead of rebounding, simply succumbs. The fullness of the vessels increases until the final break occurs.

Generally the effusion of blood is sufficiently large to be followed by instantaneous death, causing one sleep to pass quietly into the other. As evidence of this peaceful ending it is often noticed that the patients are found as if in natural slumber, comfortably lying on the side, with bed clothes undisturbed and with countenance perfectly calm.

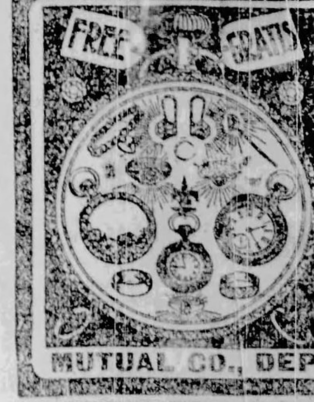
FIRE CAUSED BY A WATER BOTTLE

Fire may be caused by a bottle of water standing on a table. A correspondent writes, showing how this may be the case:

"In my laboratory, the other day, I detected the odor of burning wood, and, seeking the cause, noticed a tiny wreath of smoke rising from the counter. Setting aside a flask of water that stood close by, I sponged the burning spot with a damp cloth. Shortly after I again detected the odor of burning wood, when, to my surprise, I discovered another burning spot on the table, close to the water-flask. The flask was standing in the sunlight, thereby concentrating the rays to a focus on the top of the table, acting in this case as a burning-glass. A handful of highly combustible material was thrown over the burning spot, catching fire almost immediately. I cite this instance merely as a warning to chemists and apothecaries, who may not realize how easily a fire may be started in their storerooms by the sun shining through bottles, flasks and carboys of liquids, converting them for the time being into burning-glasses of great power. I have in mind now the instance of a fire originating in a storeroom from this cause.—Fire and Water.

St. Louis to the Fore.

A Chicago man advertises for "a good girl to cook." St. Louis has lots of girls who are sweet enough to eat, whether cooked or not.—St. Louis Star.



6 Prizes Free

Send NO Money

WE WANT TO GIVE YOU Absolutely Free all the six following magnificent premiums: 1 Genuine Solid Gold Shell Stone Set Belcher Birthday Ring, warranted; 1 Chain Bracelet with Lock, warranted; 1 Isis Lucky Stone in Antique Egyptian Stick Pin setting and 3 Pieces of Sterling Silver Plated Ware, Butter Knife, Sugar Shell and Pickle Fork. All we ask you to do is to SEND US YOUR ADDRESS ON A POSTAL CARD and we will mail you 15 10-cent packages of exquisite Rose Perfume to sell for us. When sold send us the money and we will immediately mail you entirely Free all the six herein described premiums and our special watch offer. Send your address at once before others get in the field. You risk nothing as WE TRUST YOU and Perfume is returnable if not sold.

MUTUAL CO., DEPT. P. G. 88 Griswold St., DETROIT, MICH.

Publishers' Column

1901—Colonial Calendar—1901.

We have a few Blade 1901 Calendars left, and while they last will send to any of our subscribers who will send 10c in stamps to cover cost of mailing. These calendars consist of two beautifully colored Colonial designs, and a third sheet, on which the calendar is printed. As the colored designs have no printing on them, they are suitable for framing, and when framed cannot be told from genuine water color paintings.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER. REDUCED PRICES

We have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware. These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Cold meat fork	.85
Pickle fork, long	.80
Berry spoon	1.25
Mustard Spoon	.30
Preserve spoon	1.00
Jelly knife	1.00
Sugar tongs	1.00

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw, back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio." enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

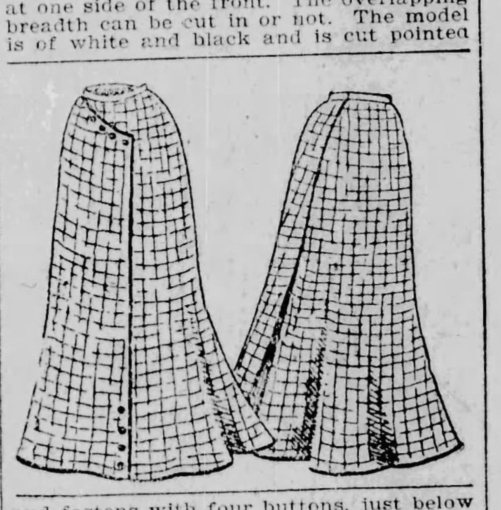
1986—Boysen Reefer.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Boysen is a new short jacket. The specialty of this design is the dart running to the shoulder, which insures a perfect and easy fit. The pockets are let into the dart seams. The double breasted front has the regular tailor lapels and rolling collar, and fastens with two large buttons. The back is fitted, and has the flat coat plaits below the waist line. A two-piece coat sleeve is given with a flaring cuff. The Boysen model is of castor-colored cloth, with black velvet collar and cuffs. The seams are strapped and the edges of the reefer are finished with two rows of stitching. Brown satin is used for the lining. If the material used is a heavy, firm cloth, the edges can be carefully cut and not turned in. The lapels and fronts of the jacket should be

faced with the same material. The Pomeroy skirt is shown with the Boysen reefer.

1995—Broser Skirt.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. The Broser skirt is of circular design, with a turned-in plait at the back. One dart over the hips secures a perfect fit. The skirt opens at one side of the front. The overlapping breadth can be cut in or not. The model is of white and black and is cut pointed



and fastens with four buttons, just below the outline of the point, as in the bolero. Four more catch the skirt at the foot. The edge is bound with black silk binding. This charming design is appropriately made without a lining for heavy material.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements. It will save trouble and delay.

1991—Rezel Blouse.

Sizes for 34 and 36 inches bust measure, and 14 and 16 years. A pretty sailor blouse that fits plain at the back, with under-arm forms, the front drooping with blouse effect at the belt. The open neck

is finished with revers that end at the shoulders. A fitted lining is given on which the chemisette is faced. The new one-piece shirt sleeve is given. It is suitable for silk, cotton or woolen goods, and the chemisette may be finished separately so that various changes may be made.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

1993—Tolstoi Frock.

Sizes for 4 and 6 years. A simple and serviceable design, suitable for school, or more dressy wear, according to material selected. The long body is joined to the

skirt under a belt and fastens at the back. The square-cut neck is effective, but the plaits can run to the collar if preferred. A one-piece sleeve is used with a band at the hand, and a fitted lining is given. Silk, woolen and cotton fabrics will be found equally desirable.

THE KIOWA-COMANCHE RESERVATION.

See article on First Page.

LONG-TAILED MONSTER FROM THE ATLANTIC

This strange looking animal has been found in the ocean near Woods Hole. It is described in a bulletin of the United States fish commission and is named Calocalanthus Plumulosus. The color of Mrs. Plumulosus (for no one knows what

CALOCALANTHUS PLUMULOSUS.

her husband looks like), is transparent with orange and red scattered through the body and tail, or furcal bristle, as the scientists call it; and isn't that a gorgeous tail?

But don't hunt for this monster unless you have a powerful microscope, for the largest one found is only one-twentieth of an inch long.—Boston Globe.

Assist Nature.

You have been told to "hitch your wagon to a star"—that Nature will assist you. That's all right. There are times, however, when you should assist Nature, and the spring is one of these times.

Nature is now undertaking to cleanse your system—if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla the undertaking will be successful, and your complexion bright and clear.

"TO LALLIE—WHO IS DEAD."

God made you very fair;
I cannot dream He meant you to be lost;
At what tremendous cost
Could Earth supply such wealth of golden hair?

That pansied arch above,
Nor all the shining vast of Morning skies,
Could make two wistful eyes
Like those through which I read your loan of love

Not all the rose's heart
Nor heart of ev'ry Summer breathing rose
That ever buds and blows
Could match those lips your laughter kissed apart.

And so I have no fear,
Your Beauty lives; I have no fear for you;
Your soul grows lovely too
In His pure light who holds all beauty dear.

God loves you, and no less;
Death leaves you as He made you—very fair;
Your beauty and His care
Shall wake your very soul to loveliness.
—London Academy.

QUEER SIGNS ON BROADWAY

Along Broadway, when the day is fine and the streets are thronged, the thrifty shopman hangs out a sort of cart du jour which, with its staring black and white letters, compels regard, and if there are no stops of the speeding car the impression made by these placards is uncommonly amusing, says the New York World.

"Washable Boys' Suits!" allows the mind to dwell for a moment upon the possibilities if boys were not washable.

"Half Off—Men's and Boys' Suits!" A nearer view might show a temporizing per cent., but the flying car makes no allowances.

"Society for the Encouragement of Wearing Clean Shirts!" The Purification Committee flashes in and out of mind, and for small favors the voice rises in thanksgiving.

"Dinners Ten Cents and Up!" And why not if it really is not worth more?

"Wear One of Our $5 Suits and You Will Have a Fit," one firm tersely and facetiously puts it.

"Ladies' Skirts Rebounded!" is the encouraging promise lettered by a little Polish tailor unacquainted with the intricacies of our tongue.

Calling the attention of a fellow-passenger to the quaint outward showing a reminiscent sign or two were evoked:

This brings to mind another in the same city: "Mr. and Mrs. Einstein Have Cast-Off Clothing of All Description and Invite an Early Inspection."

My eye, how far we have traveled.

Payments for American Pensions.

A very large proportion of the annual expenses is for pensions, the largest single expense of the Federal government. This expenditure was the largest in 1893, when it amounted to $159,357,557.87. The smallest expenditure since that period was in 1899, when it was $139,394,929.07; for 1900 it was $140,877,316. The pension burden in 1893 was $2.37 per capita, while during the last fiscal year it was $1.84, which the people of the United States pay to carry out the promises made at the time of the civil war.

In Chicago.

Miss Breezy—"How did you get your father to let you take painting lessons? I couldn't get mine interested at all."

Miss Porkpacque—"Neither could I when I talked of paints, but when I called them 'pigments' he cocked up his ears."—Philadelphia Press.

POLITICAL SPOTTERS.

Work Which Falls to Their Share During the Campaign.

"Political spotting is a recent development of the profession, but it has become necessary in the establishment of political campaigning as a business enterprise involving millions of dollars' capital and run on strictly scientific principles. Every state chairman has at his command a corps of 'trusted workers.' Now, this term has a wide range of meanings, varying in reputability. In some cases it designates men who 'use money where it will do the most good;' in others, the men who look after these disbursers to see the money is actually used where it will do the most good to the party, and not to the handlers of it. But, as a rule, the 'secret service' fund is distributed only among those in whom the party managers have the utmost confidence, and the work of the spotters along this line is not extensive.

"To this corps falls the task of guarding against fraud on the part of election officers when election day comes. They are supposed to be encyclopedias of information as to the spending of money by the other side, and to 'block off' in one way or another, either by threats or counter-persuasion, and attempts to corrupt the men who register or count the votes. There is no doubt that many schemes are frustrated in every election on both sides by the activity of this service.

"This species of service is continually in demand to keep headquarters informed as to the progress and pertinence of various budding party organizations. For instance, word is received that the Intercollegiate Hammer Throwers' McKinley and Roosevelt Marching club has organized with a membership of 50, and would be glad of a little financial aid toward furnishing their club rooms. Now, all these organizations are promoted by professional organizers, who do not regard virtue as its own reward, at least in a political sense, but hope for something more tangible. This they get if their labors are worth votes to the party.

"As soon as the notification is received a spotter is quietly sent out from headquarters to 'rubber around the locality and find out whether the new club has an existence otherwise than on paper. Another matter wherein the political spotter's judgment is of value to headquarters is that of campaign oratory. Scores of spellbinders are sent out in every lively campaign to all parts of the state. Each man has outlined his speeches, and had them censored by the powers that be, for the managers don't want any 'Burchardism' to crop out and spoil their campaign. Lest the spellbinder should be a traitor in disguise, or have ambitions to launch out into unauthorized by-paths of eloquence, a 'trusted worker' is set on his trail to make a report on his speeches. This report also includes an estimate of the spellbinder's effectiveness and popularity with his audiences. Many of these useful adjuncts to a political party are minor officeholders. Others hope to be officeholders, and in addition to the hope draw $10 or $15 a week for their work, while still others are volunteers. Nobody but the managers themselves know what men are doing the confidential work of a campaign."—Ainslie's Magazine.

Alcoholism and Depopulation.

Alcoholism and depopulation are two subjects which at this moment excite the absorbing interest of humanity. It is therefore interesting to inquire what relation there is between them. From the fact that France is the country in which alcoholism prevails most, and in which the population increases least, it would appear that alcohol is a considerable factor in depopulation. Many authors, such as Lancereaux, Legrain, Jacquet, Pinard and Debove, have launched anathemas against alcoholism from this point of view. M. Ovize, of Lyons, who has tendencies toward the rehabilitation of alcohol, claims that alcoholism, although a very ancient practice, has never prevented the population of the earth from increasing. Alcoholic excess, he says, has existed from time immemorial among the Hindoos and Persians. The laws of Manu and Lycurgus attested in their day the abuse of alcohol. It was regarded as hurtful, but hurtful only to the health of the individual and not to his descendants.

However this may be, M. Ovize is forced to bow before the statistical results given by the life insurance companies, which show, on the one hand, greater longevity among abstainers; on the other hand, it must be admitted that the birth rate is at its minimum in Normandy, for instance, where the consumption of alcohol is very high, and at the maximum in other parts of France, where the consumption of alcohol is less.

Beyond doubt there exists legislative provisions which may play a very important part, either in combating or in favoring depopulation; but it must be admitted on the evidence of facts that alcoholism is, in this last named case, one of the most active causes; it uses up the human race at both ends, so to speak, by increasing mortality and diminishing the birth rate, or producing only degenerate offspring.

Therefore I cannot subscribe to the opinion recently expressed by M. Ovize, that the chief cause of the depopulation of a country is to be found in economic causes, and in no way in alcoholism.

Shirrings and Puffs.

Not only are shirrings threatened this summer, but also an elaborate use of puffs. A design for the dress of a bridesmaid at a post-Easter wedding has the skirt made with two deep puffs, separated by lace entredeux, and finished at the bottom with a ruffle. The skirt is plain perhaps half way to the knees, where the first puff commences with its heading of lace. The bodice has a shirred front, with jacket effect of white lace and high draped belt of cloth of silver.

"When a man has a million," says Millionaire Arthur Belt, of London, "he is in a position to tell any one to go to the devil."

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Just a Cough

This is its story:
At first, a slight cough.
At last, a hemorrhage.
At first, easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP

Preparations Made for a Tour to the Pacific Coast and Back.

Washington, March 12.—The President has given definite assurance to California friends that he will go to the Pacific coast this spring. He will have here the latter part of April or early in May. The outlook now is that the party, which will include the members of the cabinet and of the Ohio delegation in congress, will go out by the Southern Pacific route, stopping first at New Orleans. Several stops in Texas are contemplated, and there is talk that at El Paso the President will meet and shake hands with President Diaz, of Mexico. The stops on the coast will be numerous. The return trip will be made by a northerly route. Altogether five or six weeks will be consumed in making this trip.

The President will start for California, according to the present program, on Tuesday, April 30. He will proceed up the coast, probably as far as Washington, and will return through the northern Rocky mountain states. One plan which has been suggested is for the Presidential party to take a steamer at Duluth, and make the lake trip to Buffalo, in order to visit the Pan-American Exposition there.

Arrangements will be made for the prompt transaction of important business that may demand the attention of the President and cabinet, enroute, and a regularly equipped office with a large force of stenographers, clerks and telegraph operators will be established aboard the train.

AN INDIAN SAILOR.

Washington, March 7.—To the United States cruiser Atlanta belongs the distinction of having in its crew Chapman Shenandoah, the only Indian in the navy. He was born on the Oneida reservation, twenty-nine years ago. He is the grandson of Shenandoah "The Deer," who, in his day, was one of the most notable

SHENANDOAH (THE DEER).

men of his tribe. At the age of eighteen Shenandoah could neither read nor write, but had a natural talent for mechanics, and after he had seen a steam engine for the first time he went to his home and built one out of such material as he could find. He became a student at Hampton institute, and after seven years' of work was graduated, but remained at Hampton as an assistant in the machine shop. When the war with Spain broke out he enlisted in the navy and served at first as a fireman on the San Francisco and later on the New York under Captain Chadwick. He was mustered out of the volunteer service when the war was over, but re-enlisted at once and was assigned to the Atlanta, on which vessel he is at present. He is a splendid specimen of physical manhood.

FAVOR RECIPROCITY.

New York, March 7.—At to-day's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the following was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the president of the United States through his commissioner plenipotentiary, has negotiated a reciprocal commercial treaty with the republic of France, by the terms of which valuable concessions have been made to the American export trade; and,

"Whereas, the adoption of this treaty will open to the trade and manufacturers of the United States a large and remunerative field; and,

"Whereas, the failure of this treaty will inevitably tend to create a demand for the revision of our present tariff law; therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York, respectfully urge upon the Senate of the United States, the wisdom and necessity of the early ratification of the commercial treaty with the republic of France as demanded by the best interests of this country."

THE "WHITE DEATH."

Philadelphia, March 7.—Chief J. Lewis Goode, of the bureau of health, in his annual report, states in his report that consumption exceeds in mortality any single disease, the number of deaths during the past year being 2,717. The board of health is seriously considering the advisability of recommending to the legislature the placing of consumption on the list of contagious diseases.

HUGE ORDER.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 8.—It was learned officially to-day that the order given to the American Window Glass Company by the Jobbers' Association was for 775,000 boxes, and the price to be paid the highest in the history of the window glass industry. The order is worth $3,400,000.

POLYGAMY AGAIN.

The Evans Law Has Passed by Both Branches of the Legislature.

Salt Lake, Utah, March 12.—Yesterday, three days before the legislature comes to a close, the house by a vote of 25 to 17, after an exciting debate, passed the Evans bill amending that portion of the revised statutes of Utah relating to prosecutions for adultery. Having passed the senate last week by a vote of 11 to 7, the document now goes to the governor for signature.

This bill, which was introduced by Senator J. A. Evans, of Juab county, has caused more discussion and more feeling than any measure introduced at the present session. Its text is as follows:

"Every person who has reason to believe that a crime or public offence has been committed may make complaint against such person before some magistrate having authority to make inquiry of same, provided that no prosecution for adultery shall be commenced except on complaint of the husband or wife or relative of the accused within the first degree of consanguinity or of the person with whom the unlawful act is alleged to have been committed, or of the father or mother of said person, and no prosecution for unlawful cohabitation shall be commenced except on complaint of the wife or alleged plural wife of the accused; but this provision shall not apply to prosecutions under section 4208 of the revised statutes, 1898, defining and punishing polygamous marriages."

In answer to a request for a statement as to the object of the bill, Senator Evans, its author, furnishes the Associated Press with the following:

"My object in presenting the bill, was two fold. In the first place, it was intended to keep down public agitation by taking away from some certain agitators the opportunity to arouse periodic furors against the Mormons, directly and indirectly against the state of Utah, and for that reason its primary purpose was for the good of the state. I believe that a general act upon our statute books in conformity with the laws of Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon and North Dakota, and even more liberal laws would create much less agitation throughout the country than the practice which has theretofore been resorted to of arresting every few weeks some Mormon on a charge of unlawful cohabitation and having the arrest announced in flaming headlines by all the newspapers throughout the country which can be induced to take up an anti-Mormon crusade. Everybody knows that these arrests have been made for political and religious purposes and not without any patriotic desire to enforce the law.

"Within the last ten years much more than half those engaged in polygamous relations have passed away by death or their relations have otherwise been dissolved. Most of those remaining are advanced in years, and no good or honorable purpose can be subserved by prosecuting the few remaining polygamists. Every one of these prosecutions is a source of regret to fully ninety percent of the people of Utah, for the reason that such proceedings create an agitation harmful to the state. It may be that an agitation more harmful can be inaugurated by reason of the passage of this law, but I do not believe it. To use a metaphor, we are between the devil and the deep sea, and the bill is intended to relieve the state of a condition of affairs more harmful in my opinion than this bill could possibly be. Surely the United States will permit Utah to act in her domestic concerns with as much freedom as is allowed such state as those I have named, especially when the terms of the enabling act and our state legislation have been strictly complied with. I have in this matter acted with the best motives and according to what, in my judgment, is for the best interests of the commonwealth."

Representative W. G. Van Horne, of Salt Lake, who made an impassioned speech against the passage of the bill in the house, furnished the Associated Press with the following statement:

"The first object of the bill is indubitably to prevent prosecution of those maintaining polygamous relations long since contracted. The effect, however, probably will be to have adopted a constitutional amendment giving power to congress to legislate against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. Laws passed under such an amendment would be prosecuted by United States district attorneys sworn to enforce the law, and the violations would be carefully looked up by United States marshals and their assistants. There would be a return to conditions prevailing during the aggressive prosecutions under the Edmunds-Tucker law, when hundreds of prominent Mormons were imprisoned for their polygamous practices and numberless others were in hiding or out of Utah to avoid arrest. There would, however, in case of conviction, be additional hardships over those suffered in former times. Those men convicted were imprisoned here, near their families, and were deemed by their neighbors martyrs rather than criminals. Convicted under the United States law they would be confined in United States prisons outside of Utah and away from the support and consolation of their friends. I opposed the bill in all friendship for the law-abiding people of Utah and with pity for the sufferings that those not strictly law-abiding will bring upon themselves. It is a distinct step backward and can bring naught but misery."

TOWER FOR PARIS.

Utica, N. Y., March 8.—Word has been received at Waterville, the home of Charlemagne Tower, United States ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, that he is to be transferred to the United States embassy at Paris. It is said that Gen. Horace Porter, present ambassador at Paris, desires to retire, and the climate of St. Petersburg does not agree with Mr. Tower's health, hence the change.

Shooting Ducks.

Princeton, N. J., March 8.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland and Professor Paul Vandyke have left Princeton for the South, where they will spend a few days shooting ducks along the coast of North Carolina. Their first stop will be at Norfolk, from which place they will go by boat along the coast in search of the birds. Both were well equipped with hunting paraphernalia.

A SENSIBLE SUMMER.

A Way to Obtain the Greatest Benefit For the Least Money.

A little woman went to a certain Chautauqua resort last summer, and experienced a most economical and cheerful way of living. She was at that time in a debilitated condition with poor digestion, which made it imperative that she have the right kind of food and yet such that was nourishing and strengthening, "so I took an equipment of fresh, crisp Grape-Nuts. During that summer I lived on Grape-Nuts with a little cream or milk, and some ripe fruit such as I could procure.

Many meals were made of delicious Grape-Nuts alone. I experienced a peculiar clearness of intellect, and a bodily endurance never known before on the old time diet of meat, biscuit, butter, etc.

It was a continual delight, the healthy way of living combined with simplicity, economy, and the highest utility, incurring no restaurant or board bill, and returning, at the end of the summer, with money in my pocket, realizing that I had lived sumptuously every day, for I had lived on the most perfect food known, and was renewed in health, strength and mental power, and had acquired a complexion so clear and fresh tinted, that I was termed a picture of health, and felt myself to be a happy woman."

She lives at Monmouth, Ill. Name given by Postum Cereal Food Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

$1,000.00 IN GOLD FREE!

FOR CLEVER PEOPLE WITH BRAINS.

16	1	18	1	7	15	14
13	15	14	20	8	12	25

These two lines of figures in this advertisement spell two words making the name of a very popular New York City monthly magazine. This is a new and unique puzzle and can be solved with a little study as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the TWO WORDS instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the entire alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE TWO WORDS, YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $1,000.00 WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for doing a little work for us. This is a contest where both brains and energy count. We are determined to make the name of our charming monthly magazine a household word, and we take this novel plan of advertising. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home of the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. If you can make out the TWO WORDS, write them plainly on a postal card and send to us, and you will hear from us PROMPTLY BY RETURN MAIL. It may take an entire evening to solve the two words, but it will pay you to STICK TO IT AND TRY TO GET YOUR SHARE OF THE $1,000.00. A sample copy of our high-class MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Try to solve this original puzzle. Do not delay. Send your answer in immediately. We positively guarantee that this puzzle can be solved. Of course, like all problems, it will require some thought, patience and time. But the reward is well worth striving for, especially when we do not ask you to send us any money with your answer. Carefully examine the above two lines of figures, and see if you cannot spell the two words. The golden prizes of life are being gained by brains and energy nowadays. Lazy people and the drones and idlers are always complaining of bad luck. Now here is a GOLDEN CHANCE for anyone who will strive hard, and the pleasing part of it is that it does not cost you one cent outside of the postal card you send us. Remember this. THE PARAGON MONTHLY is one of the oldest and MOST POPULAR NEW YORK MAGAZINES. This magazine will please you. It delights us to please our readers. We are continually giving away vast sums of money in different contests, as we find it is the very best kind of advertising. We give you to put some effort on this puzzle and try hard to solve it. IT CERTAINLY WILL PAY YOU. If you can solve it write the words on a postal card and mail to us at once without delay. Address THE PARAGON MONTHLY, 22 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

$19.85

The Blade's Bicycle for 1901.

$19.85

A $25.00 Bicycle for $19.85—Either lady's or gent's—1901 model, up-to-date and fully guaranteed. These Bicycles are made for us by one of the most reliable manufacturers in the country, and are not to be compared with the cheap grades advertised by department stores. Every part of the Blade Bicycle is fully guaranteed for the entire season of 1901. This means that we will promptly replace free of charge any part that may give out because of defect in material or workmanship.

SPECIFICATIONS AND OPTIONS.

Frame—Flush joint, diamond pattern, 1¼ inch brass lined safety, anti-rust clincher tubing, 22 inch gauge, thoroughly reinforced. Height 22 inches, option 20 and 24 inches, drop in crank hanger 2½ inches. Ladies'—height 21 inches, option 23 inches.

Head—1⅛ inches by 5 inches.

Front Forks—Arch crown, nicely nickeled, inch fork sides, reinforced.

Wheels—28-inch Kundtz, mahogany finish.

Spokes—Morse-Kiefer. Piano wire, 32 front, 36 rear.

Sprockets—Special, new pattern, easily detached.

Seat Post—L, with internal expander.

Gear—9 and 26, option 8 to 12 rear. 22 and 24 front. Ladies'—9 and 24, option 8 and 9 rear. 22 front.

Handle Bar—Adjustable steel, internal expansion.

Chain—Indiana, 3-16 B block polished, hardened centers and rivets. Ladies'—Indianapolis, 3-16 B block polished, hardened centers and rivets.

Cranks—Two piece, new design, 7 inches, option 6½ inches. Ladies'—Two piece, new design, 6½ inches.

Bearings—Dust-proof, tool steel perfectly ground, highly polished and tempered.

Balls—Cleveland Machine Screw Company's best grade.

Wheel Base—44½ inches.

Saddle—Sager, option Easy.

Tires—Record, 1½, option 1⅜ and 1¼.

Finish—Black, option smoke or green, handsomely decorated.

Weight—24 pounds. Ladies'—25 pounds.

C. O. D. We will send Bicycles C. O. D. by express, with privilege of examination, when $1.00 is sent in advance to guarantee express charges. If you keep the bicycle, the $1.00 will be credited on the bill. If you return the bicycle, we keep the $1.00 to cover express charges and cost of shipment. You will not return the wheel after you see it, because you cannot purchase one equally as good for less than $25.00.

Remittances should be made by P. O. money order, express order, registered letter or New York draft. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way.

The purchaser pays freight or express charges on receipt of bicycle. C. O. D. shipments cannot be made by freight. They must go by express. Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is Pushing the Development of Wireless Telegraphy.

Washington, March 12.—Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department, is pushing the wireless telegraphy experiments along the Virginia and North Carolina coasts. The work is being done by Secretary Wilson's direction under the immediate supervision of Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau. Prof. Moore made this statement to The Associated Press to-day regarding the results of the experiments so far conducted:

"The most efficient mode of long distance transmission has been found to be from wire cylinders. The new coast stations are being equipped with cylinders of 16 wires each and 140 feet in length. From these cylinders it is expected to cover a magnetic field of not less than 500 miles. The stations now in operation are at Hatteras and at Roanoke Island, in the Pamlico sound, North Carolina. Workmen are beginning the construction of a station at Cape Henry, which will be the third station. When this is finished, the two remote stations will be 127 miles apart. The three points now are connected by a government telegraph line, but this line will be abandoned on the completion of the Cape Henry station. This incidentally will save the expense of maintenance of a half dozen repair stations."

AN OCEAN MESSAGE

Louisville, Ky., March 6.—Miss Cettie May Scherer, of Louisville, on June 22, 1900, dropped from the steamship Hanover, bound for Bremen, and eleven days out from New York, a wine bottle containing her name and address. Miss Sherer returned to Louisville, and yesterday received the following letter:

"Madame:—The hydrographic office acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the bottle paper thrown overboard by you on June 22, 1900, from the S. S. Hanover, position not stated. Was found December 31, 1900, in the vicinity of Plovan, Department of Finisterre, France. Your assistance in the work of investigating ocean currents is appreciated. Respectfully, C. C. Todd, Commander, U. S. N., Hydrographer."

Anti-Lynching Bill.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 7.—Senator Barlow's anti-lynching bill was up for passage in the House Wednesday afternoon. It provides that the office of sheriff shall be vacated whenever a prisoner in his charge is lynched and the sheriff must show to the satisfaction of the governor that he was not remiss in duty before he is restored to office. The bill passed by a vote of 51 to 37.

FARM PAPER FREE! [illegible] Missouri Valley Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED One in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1901 Bicycle. BEST MAKES **1901 Models, $10 to $18** '99 & '00 Models, high grade, $7 to $12. **500 Second-hand Wheels** all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. We ship anywhere on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance. **EARN A BICYCLE** distributing Catalogues for us. We have a wonderful proposition to Agents for 1901. Write at once for our Bargain List and Special Offer. Address Dept. **MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago**

MAGIC FLUTE—Wonderful musical instrument anybody can play; 25c postpaid. Magic Winking Eye, all the go, 10c. Queen City Novelty Co., Oakland, Md.

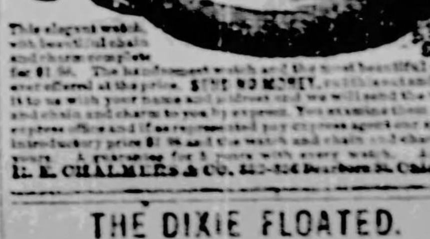
DON'T YOU WANT A HOME in the finest climate under the sun? 100 to 1,000 acre farms at $3.50 to $20 per acre. Write C. D. Smith, Agent, Jeffress, Mecklenburg Co., Va.

LADIES to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly; experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. T. B. 34 Monroe st., Chicago.

Enormous Fortunes Are Being Derived from the cultivation of coffee, rubber and other tropical products, [illegible] send you, free, a little book showing how YOU may participate in these profits. THE JUMIAPA CO., 60 and 63 Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Mo.

FREE TO LADIES [illegible] CANNOT FAIL. [illegible] FREE.

LET US START YOU $20 to $40 Weekly and Expenses. MEN AND WOMEN AT HOME or TRAVELING. Our agents and salesmen made over $500,000.00 last year supplying the enormous demand for our famous Quaker Bath Cabinet and appointing agents. Wonderful seller. No scheme or fake methods. WRITE today for New Proposition, Plans, Etc. FREE. World Mfg. Co. 6 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.



$1.98 STEM WIND STEM SET. [illegible] R. E. CHALMERS & CO. 352-356 Dearborn St. Chicago.

THE DIXIE FLOATED.

New York, March 11.—Word has reached the Navy department that the training ship Dixie, which has been aground for over a week past at Maryland Point in the Lower Potomac, was successfully floated yesterday morning

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

REST AND WORK.

Where is rest? In what isles of the summer-glad seas?
In what gardens of balm? 'Neath what sleep-drooping trees?
By what still-flowing waters, what lily-fringed streams?
In what meadows of silence, what valley of dreams?
'Neath what thunderless skies, by what hillsides of sleep?
On what moon-lighted mountain or star-lighted deep?
Yes, where on the earth's or the ocean's wide breast
Is the home of release and the harbor of rest?

Why, here in the corn-field—and take up your hoe!
Right here in this mill—make the paddle-wheel go!
Right here with your engine—up steam and away!
Right here with your sewing-machine every day.
Where there's work, there is rest, and it's nowhere beside,
Though you travel all lands, and you sail every tide.
Where is rest? Go to work, and your spirit renew,
For no man can rest who has nothing to do.
—Sam Walter Foss, in The Christian Endeavor World.

Something About An Old-Timer

"Things don't be as they used to was,
Folks don't do as they used to did.
In ancient days when I was little,
All the steam came from the kettle."

This jingle is scarcely apropos of almanacs, only that in those same ancient days these annuals formed the greater part, and, sometimes, the only reading matter enjoyed by our forefathers, likewise our foremothers. Almanacs and the Joe Miller Joke Book are usually classed together, and he who pins his faith to either is considered something of a "back number."

However, a deal of satisfaction may be found in the forecasts of the former, when the farmer heeds warnings like this: "There will be rain on the 19th, make haste to lay in oats or hay," and by so doing saves his crop. "Times was" when these old-fashioned bits of literature were honored guests at the family fireside, and the almanac has been in the past of sufficient importance to have made for itself an honorable history. And now for an outline of the history:

In the first place, the name is supposedly derived from a combination of Arabic, Greek and Anglo-Saxon words. It had its origin among Eastern astrologers who "read the answer in the stars" in their science of foretelling future events by means of the aspect of the heavens. The charts made of the positions of the heavenly bodies, doubtless led to the construction of such tables as are included in our present almanacs.

Among the Romans this vital knowledge, which was believed to have so great an effect on human affairs, was confined to the priests whom the people had to consult about the dates of festivals, and propitious times for being born, or for instituting various legal proceedings. But about 300 B. C., an enterprising gentleman named Flavius, secretary to Appius Claudius, possessed himself of his master's secrets and forthwith manufactured a calendar of signs and predictions from his stolen information, and circulated it abroad for the delectation of his brother Romans. This bit of data shows that these "shadows of coming events" were produced in manuscript form centuries before the printing press was invented, and, with the advent of that art, they were among the first publications to be issued.

In the British museum and in the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge universities are the originals of what are supposed to be the earliest manuscript almanacs in existence. These are attributed to the twelfth century. The first work of this character printed in England was a translation from the French of The Kalendar of Shepardes, which appeared in 1497.

It was Queen Elizabeth who gave to two members of the Company of Stationers the exclusive right to sell "Almanacs and Prognostications," a privilege the firm's successors continued to control until about a century ago, when a bookseller, holding the opinion that one corporation had no right to exercise this monopoly forever, went into business on his own account and in three years' time was twice thrown into prison by "the trust," to punish his temerity. The case was carried into court and was decided in the interloper's favor, but the firm of Stationers continued its monopoly by buying up the output of other publishers. The power to control this class of publication is at an end, but a large portion of the almanacs issued in England still come from the hall of the Stationers company.

Shakespeare, in his plays, makes use of these "prognosticators," for in Julius Caesar, a soothsayer is introduced who stalks about chanting lugubriously: "Beware the Ides of March!" Then, in the Midsummer Night's Dream, when Bottom and the clowns are rehearsing Pyramus and Thisby, Nick, in answer to Snug's question: "Doth the moon shine the night we play our play?" tells him to "Look in the almanack: find our moonshine, find out moonshine." And again the astrologer's book is referred to in Anthony and Cleopatra where the poet causes another soothsayer to speak the lines: "In nature's infinite book of secrecy, a little I can read."

The Almanac de Gotha is probably the highest in rank and in point of practical information. It has existed since 1764, and is published at present both in French and German. The work gives a particular account of all the princely and royal families of Europe, and ample details, compressed into small space, concerning the administration and statistics of different countries of the world.

To Harvard College belongs the credit of having printed, in 1639, the first American calendar, and of so great importance was this publication considered, that a printer was brought over from England to take charge of the enterprise.

Nathaniel Ames, the father of Fisher Ames, a noted American orator, statesman and political writer, began publishing almanacs in the year 1725. He was a physician, and possessed some knowledge of natural philosophy, astronomy and mathematics, adding to his professional duties, the business of tavern keeper. Nathaniel was something of an humorist and was accustomed to intersperse the leaves of his periodical with quaint sayings such as: "Hatred is blind, as well as love." "He that is an enemy to beauty is a foe to nature."

In referring to December he said: "Now warming pans are better than fans."

A story is told that in his journal, Dr. Ames wrote that "the country people complain I have mentioned no snow in next year's almanac," adding, "I would have given them snow enough if I had thought of it."

Benjamin Franklin carries off the honors as far as American almanacs are concerned. In 1732 he began publishing that most famous of popular annuals, "Poor Richard," in which for 26 years he taught his readers how to be "healthy, wealthy and wise," by following simple rules set forth in plain prose and rhymes made attractive by a vein of odd humor and homely proverbs that appealed to his countrymen. He inculcated therein industry and frugality as the means of procuring wealth, and he conveyed valuable information to a class of people who could not afford to buy any other literature. The annual attained marvellous popularity and its yearly sale was 10,000 copies, at that time far in excess of any other publication in the colonies. No book issued in America ever did more good in its day than "Poor Richard's Almanac, by Richard Saunders, publisher; B. Franklin, printer."

The most valuable calendars of the present period are those brought out by the New York and other journals at the beginning of the year, but for the most part, we regard the green or yellow covered pamphlets only as advertising mediums which are tied up with sample bottles of spring medicine for "that tired feeling," and shoved under the doormat by some grimy-faced boy who usually leaves several packages at a time in order to quickly rid himself of his supply.

And this is all I know about almanacs.

ELIZABETH AYERS.

THE COZY CORNER

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

The little birds trust God, for they go singing,
From northern woods where autumn winds have blown,
With joyous faith their trackless pathway winging
To summer lands of song, afar, unknown.

And if he cares for them through wintry weather,
And will not disappoint one little bird,
Will he not be as true a Heavenly Father
To every soul who trusts his holy Word?

Let us go singing, then, and not go sighing.
Since we are sure our times are in his hand,
Why should we weep, and fear, and call it dying?
'Tis only flitting to a summer-land.

By a much regretted oversight, credit for the third paper of the Educational series was not given with the article two weeks ago. It is Miss Lisle E. Saxton, of Kansas, to whom we are indebted for that very excellent essay.

This week is given the fourth and last of the leading papers in the series, written by Mrs. Ochletree, of West Virginia. That these articles have been the means of exciting an interest in the education of the little child is evinced by the favorable comments that have been received. It is a matter of regret that more of the mothers and educators who have read them, have not added to these hints from their own abundant experience, these leaders being intended merely as suggestions, and in no way to be considered as a full exposition of the subject.

Possibly some have been awaiting the appearance of all of the numbers before reviewing any. We shall be glad to hear from those who have not yet written if they will send their papers within two or three weeks.

THE EDUCATION OF THE LITTLE CHILD

Mrs. C. H. Ochletree.

For the moral and spiritual training of a child, the first requisite is that the parents live such a life as will be an example to him. We cannot expect in reason to guide and govern others in the right way unless we know that way ourselves. Parents should be affectionate and treat each other with kindness and respect if they would have their children exhibit those deliberate traits of character toward others, and at all times we should act and speak as we would wish the youngest child to learn. I once heard a tiny boy utter a most horrible oath, and his mother said "that was about the first thing he learned." Who will be responsible for the sins of that child? Surely his father, and as parents we must remember that in this way our sins will find us out and "every secret be proclaimed from the housetop."

In order to teach the child that there is a Divine Spirit, and to reverence it, know it yourself, be constantly in touch with the Master, commune with Him daily, and, by having family prayer, bring the child to also hold that communion.

Make this a part of every day's life. It is easy to tell whether it is a regular custom in families, or one used only on occasions. In the first, when the time for devotion arrives, every child will be in his place reverent and quiet; in the other, search must be made for the different members of the family, and, when found, there is such delay in beginning the service that all proper enjoyment of it is lost, and often it happens that some have been left out entirely from this, which should be the preparation for the duties and trials of the day.

This idea of understanding and appreciating holy and spiritual things, should be continued by teaching the story of Jesus Christ in a plain, simple manner, so illustrating it by example and precept as to make it seem a living reality to the child instead of something that happened thousands of years ago, and which has no personal bearing on his life.

We should live such pure, true, holy lives, always doing the will of Our Father, that our children will have perfect confidence in all we say, and thus and thus only, can we hope to inculcate in them such principles as will make them worthy to be called the children of God, and give to us the satisfactory answer of our own consciences when we shall be called upon to render an account of the souls He has committed to our care.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

This poem was written for the Cozy Corner, by Mrs. Lydia Nicely, of West Virginia. "An old lady," the accompanying note stated, but surely one who has learned to "covet the best gifts:"

"While beauty and youth are in their full prime,
And folly and fashion affect their whole time,
The vain and the young may attend them awhile
And be happy with those who with them can smile.

But let us covet those gifts that shall never decay,
Nor listen to all that deceivers shall say.
Not letting these phantoms our prudence beguile;
Let us live so in youth, that in age we can smile.

And when age steals o'er us and youth is no more.
And Father Time shakes his glass at our door,
Then in virtue and wisdom our wealth we shall find,
And these shall assure us a sweet peace of mind."

"Mrs. H. E. M.," Iowa, sends these words to comfort the "Discouraged Woman:" My Dear "Woman," let me suggest that you read for your comfort, the Second Epistle of Peter. It was written for all Christians, not only those of that age, but for you, and me, and every one who needs comfort, and tells us how we may obtain it.

You now have "knowledge;" add to it "faith and obedience to God's commands, and you will have given to you strength and courage. To gain the necessary patience, it is well to constantly remember the infinite patience which God shows to us in our waywardness, our evil thoughts and murmurings. After we have done this we shall have little desire to complain of others.

Troubles are sent for our good, and we ought so to bear them that we can say as did Job after his great afflictions, "I have heard of Thee by the hearing of my ear, but now mine eye seeth Thee."

Try this method of gaining the peace and rest you need, not trusting to earthly "clubs" of any kind, and you will in time gain the assurance of Life Eternal.

Another letter on very similar lines was sent by "E. D. C.," but as it was written on both sides of the paper it can not be used.

Notice is once more given that manuscripts will not be returned, nor private answers given on any subject unless a self-addressed envelope and the necessary postage is sent with the request. This may seem a very small matter, but when you consider that there are dozens of such requests made every week, you will see at once that it amounts to a considerable sum in the course of a year.

Mrs. "E. C. C.," of Idaho, sends an unusual request, but which proves that she is fully in earnest in her desire to do what she considers right:

My husband and I have never led what is called a "religious life," and until this winter have considered that we were doing our duty by following as closely as possible the Golden Rule, and occasionally attending a church service.

Recently we have come to think that this did not comprise all of our duty to God and to our children, and resolved to show our love for Him, and for them by making His worship a part of our daily home life. To this end we shall have family prayers each day.

It may seem strange that any one should not know how to ask their Father for the things that are necessary for them, but neither my husband nor myself can do this as we wish; we only succeed in asking in a very selfish manner. This is not what we wish to do, and though I cannot quite explain what I mean, I hope some one will understand, and send us a form of prayer that will express our thankfulness as well as our needs.

"Jennie June" sends this verse, which she says was the means of obtaining a generous donation for the benefit of a church in her town. It is a slight variation from the "stocking" and "mitten" rhymes that have been used in other places:

"Best wishes we send with greetings hearty,
And hope you will come to our birthday party.
Kind friends will be there for you to meet,
And also furnish you something to eat.
Bring cents as many as you are years old.
And don't be afraid—it will never be told."

EGGS, OTHERWISE THAN EATEN

As eggs hold a prominent place in all Easter celebrations, it may be of interest to our young people to hear of some ways of preparing them other than the ordinary colored and painted ones that have been in vogue ever since the days when Cain and Abel were children (for aught we know).

If you can persuade the cook to save the shells from the eggs she uses for several weeks, you will have material for making many attractive articles for use and adornment, as your Easter gifts to your little friends.

For instance—

Humpty Dumpty.

This is a droll little figure, and is made by blowing the contents of an egg shell through an opening made in the small end, and filling it with melted sealing wax with a small quantity of melted lead dropped exactly in the center to balance it. Paint or draw with ink, a face and a

suit of clothes in black, having the collar cuffs, buttons and slipper-toes of red. Make a fancy paper cap and paste over his cracked head, and you will have a toy that will please any child.

Jeannette and Jeannot.

This happy pair are made in the same way as Humpty Dumpty except that the clothing is of crinkled tissue paper. For

a little girl an acceptable gift can be made by cutting an egg shell with a pair of very sharp scissors, into the form of a cradle, with a canopy top. Decorate the outside with gilt, or lace paper, fit with a mattress, pillow and a silk quilt and place in it a tiny doll dressed in a white "nightie."

An Egg Penwiper.

Make an opening at the large end of an egg, remove the contents and fill the shell with sand, or melted wax, pasting a piece of cloth over the opening when filled. Cut from black and red cloth, circular pieces, pink the edges and fasten them to a round piece of heavy cardboard. In the center of this fasten the egg with a drop of glue and decorate it as you please.

If the shells are opened on the sides, by the addition of ears and tail of cloth, a rabbit can be represented and a beak of stiff white paper and correct application of pen and ink wings, will transform the shell into a semblance of the bird or chicken that might, in time, have been hatched from it.

Either of these designs can be used for the pen-wiper.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE, FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

As promised, we give to-day answers to the book-puzzles sent two weeks ago by "Em T. Head." The "School Mistress" is taking great airs to herself because none of the M. G. R.'s have sent these answers, and suggests that "next time" the puzzles be submitted to her "Academicians."

The Merry-Go-Rounds have so much other work to do that they can afford to leave such things for the pleasure of the young people like "W. P. E.", "A. Paul," "Terrence," and the others who are still able to enjoy the "guessing" department.

Books and their authors; answers to corresponding numbers given two weeks ago:

(1) Rose in Bloom, by Louisa Alcott. (2) When a Man's Single, J. M. Barrie. (3) The Wide, Wide World, Susan Warner. (4) Bound to Rise, Horatio Alger. (5) Left Behind, James Otis. (6) Just Sixteen, Susan Coolidge. (7) The Light That Failed, Kipling. (8) In His Steps, Sheldon. (9) English Orphans, Mrs. Holmes. (10) Only a Word, George Ebers. (11) Dollars and Cents, Warner. (12) Upside Down, Rose Abbott Parker. (13) Soldiers Three, Kipling. (14) Ninety Three, Victor Hugo. (15) Little Pitchers, Sophie May. (6) A Round Dozen, Susan Coolidge. (17) The Pocket Measure, Mrs. Alden. (18) The Light of Two Centuries, Hale. (19) Ten Years Later, Dumas. (20) No Gentleman, Clara L. Burnham.

Miss Prudence is sure that the M. G. R.'s join her in thanking "Em T. Head" for sending this pleasant entertainment, and asks her to come again very soon.

"Oregon Bach" is receiving a great deal of attention this morning. "Gypsy," a new member from Nebraska, has this for him:

"Oregon Bach" does indeed seem to need the sympathy of his friends. I think, however, that as his heart seems to be so elastic, that should he be disappointed in his plans for Miss Prudence's favor, that he would be able to find some one to whom he could send that "crude, but honest proposal" of which he writes. Who will be the fortunate one next?

"Florence," Okla., comforts him thus:

Do not be discouraged, "Oregon Bach;" if at first (or second, or third) you don't succeed, keep right on trying, and you will find the right one some time. It must be a comfort to you to remember that Miss Prudence is always so considerate of our wishes.

"Mother's Crutch," on the contrary, writes as follows: "Oregon Bach," I cannot wish you success in your latest contemplated undertaking, for, speaking in behalf of the vital interest of the Merry-Go-Round, I beseech our Chaperone to turn a deaf ear to your possible petition."

"John Smith" is the only one of the sterner sex who has anything to say to the "sufferer" (?) Take heart, "Oregon Bach," a "faint heart ne'er won a fair lady" is as true now as when it was first writ. What if "Bonnie Burnie" and "New England Girl" are married; I think instead of lamenting, because we did not get either for a life companion, we should be thankful they did not get us.

It seems to me you are very easily discouraged. Why, I have already been on my knees before no less than a dozen fair damsels, and yet Mrs. J. Smith is not, except in my imagination.

But am I discouraged? Not I. I am even now contemplating investing in a supply of knee-pants as a means of saving my clothing from premature decay at the knees during the summer campaign. Trusting that Miss Prudence will not tell you of the enclosed proposal, I remain your friend and well-wisher, John Smith.

By this letter you will know that "Mountain Ranger" has joined the rapidly increasing number of married Merry-Go-Rounders. As usual in such cases, we extend the best wishes for his future happiness.

"Mountain Ranger," W. Va.:—As it has been a long time since I visited the M. G. R., I have decided to step in and see if I am remembered by any of our circle. I think, by the way she looks at me, that I am almost recognized by New England Girl, but there are very many to whom I am an entire stranger. I can and do sympathize with New England Girl, and the others who have lost dear friends, as it is only a little more than three months since my mother was called to her heavenly home. It is a great comfort that we can hope to meet them again where there is no more parting.

One excuse for my long absence is that I have followed the example set by some of our best M. G. R.'s, and now there is a new home in this section of the country and a "Mrs. Mountain Ranger" to make it the dearest spot on earth.

For three months we have been busy keeping house and completing our home, and I can recommend the change from keeping bachelor's hall, to all men. Indeed it seems foolish for a man to suffer such inconvenience when there are so many girls just waiting for a chance to make a happy home for them.

Now that we have returned to our old-time chats, let us endeavor to have such good meetings every week that Miss Prudence will never be lonely again.

"Marie," W. Va.:—Our M. G. R. brothers were in the majority at my last visit to the circle, which made me feel somewhat timid, for I am decidedly bashful. But I must say they were very interesting, especially "Make Haste," who met me at the door with such a smiling countenance that I soon felt at ease, and enjoyed the meeting very much.

After reading "Make Haste's" views, the question arose in my mind as to how we are to know when we have found our "mission"—our life work. Do we not all believe there are many people who miss their proper calling? We are some of us, like the man who after living half an ordinary life-time, decided that he was intended for a sailor. Accordingly he set at work to build a ship, which, when completed, would just suit him. After spending years in this vain attempt, he ended a useless career, which might have been a very useful one, had he been content to live in the good old way in which he started.

The poem sent by "Beth," is a very practical one, and should be applied in our daily lives. It is an undeniable truth that no matter who we are, or whatever be our circumstances, there are those who are following in our footsteps. Therefore it behooves the individual to keep burning at all times the bright light of truth and virtue, for we know not who is looking to our example for guidance.

"Alice Phillips," "Mollie Cowan," and others who have written in regard to "what it costs to belong to the M. G. R." are informed that the terms of membership are that the applicant shall be over sixteen years of age, willing to try to live each day according to our mottoes at the head of the column, that they will write something of interest at least twice a year for us, and that they belong in a family where The Weekly Blade is taken.

The badges are not given with membership, but can be had by sending fifteen cents to The Toledo Blade, M. G. R. department.

No notice will be taken of letters written with pencil, or on both sides of the paper, or of those not signed with the writer's full name and address.

A NOTEWORTHY STORY AND ITS AUTHOR

There is a serial story running in The Critic called The Forest Schoolmaster, written by Herr Peter Rosegger. This German author, though well known in his native land, is new to American readers, but from the quality and interest of his work, he is likely to attract attention and popularity in this country.

The story of The Forest Schoolmaster deals largely with nature. It is a study of nature's children in the far-away forests of Germany and is believed to be largely autobiographical. It possesses the charm imparted by the writer, who is thoroughly conversant with the scenes and people described, and who is endowed with the talent of putting his thoughts and experiences in beautiful form. The novel began in the November number of The Critic, and the opening chapters show a power and originality likely to attract those who read for something more than amusement.

HERR PETER ROSEGGER.

According to an autobiographical sketch, Peter Rosegger is a man well on in the fifties. Born in a lowly mountain region of Austria, "He led the life of a forest peasant until he reached the age of eighteen, when he became apprenticed to a traveling peasant tailor. On the expiration of this apprenticeship, which covered a period of four years, he spent another four years as charity scholar in the commercial school at Gratz.

"After these experiences, and after having mastered a variety of subjects, he began to work at something which he not only had not mastered, but with which he was wholly unfamiliar—literature. He had always had a passion for books, but having no money with which to buy them, he made them for himself.

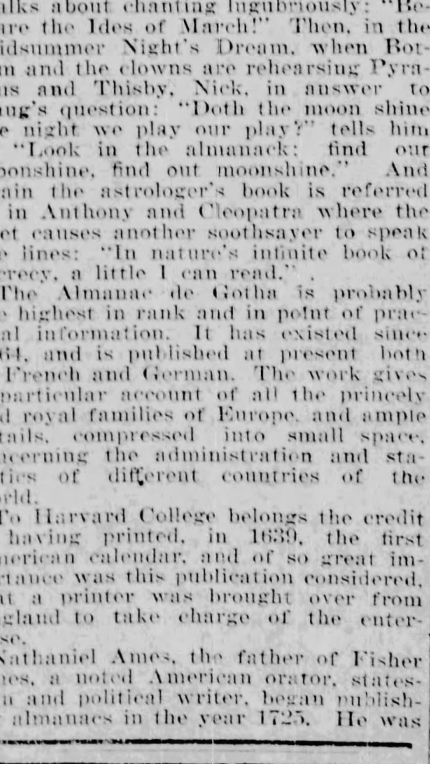
"In the peasant hut and in the workshop had been brought forth no less than twenty-four magnificent volumes, closely written with ink made from soot, illustrated with lead pencil, and painted in water colors with a brush made from his own hair—edition de luxe! but worthy to be printed?—not a single line.

"Thus the youth had worked for ten long years, every Sunday, every holiday, and often late into the night, by the light of a pine torch and in the midst of the noise of his house companions, who occupied the same room. The intellectual and spiritual life of the poor lad was a very lonely one.

"He did not write for print; the innocent boy scarcely knew that books were already being printed in this age, for the most of those he had seen were old folios. He simply wrote to make two out of one, to place himself before himself, in his thoughts, in poems, in all kinds of yarns and tales, that in his great loneliness he might at least have a comrade."

When he reached the age of twenty-six a change came into his life and he was inspired to write afresh, and this time—for print. Since then, for the most part, he has been attended by good fortune. For twenty-three years he edited a monthly magazine, and during the last thirty years, forty of his volumes have gone out into the world.

After its completion as a serial, The Forest Schoolmaster will be published as a book.



The Youngfolks

What They Used To Do:

No. 7—IN THE TEMPEST.

"It's raining sheets and pillow-cases," Alice sobbed with a shiver.

"Do you think I'm blind, deaf and dumb?" Lou demanded indignantly. "Ugh! How it hollers," she cried, covering her ears with her hands.

The artillery of heaven had surely burst open the flood-gates. The rain swept under the roof of the shed, and the wind clutching at loose boards, rattled them to and fro, wrenching them from their fastenings and sending them down with a crash. The old mill seemed to be closed and deserted, and at length the girls, terrified to the verge of a panic, forced Ward out into the storm and turned his face toward home. With drooping head he beat his way through the teeth of the gale, taking his own

THE BUGBEAR

course, for his passengers were too badly frightened to think of driving. Water flooded the carriage and soaked the lunch to a pulp. Hard boiled eggs rolled over the floor and bumped into the salty pretzels which the unfortunate pleasure seekers considered great delicacies.

"Oh, look at that!" Alice screamed, when a jagged line of lightning zigzagged a fiery gash across the lowering clouds.

"I wish we could find a barn to go into," she added wistfully.

"A barn," her companion cried contemptuously, "don't you know that barns are always struck by lightning?"

Her listener's fear turned to interest.

"Are they always hit when it thunders?" she questioned.

"Of course they are," was the positive answer, and the wise one was about to give further information, when Alice grasped her arm and pointed down the rain-soaked road. Splashing along through the puddles was the bug-bear they had always been dreading. Never before had they met him, but there was a tramp at last, and he was a very ugly looking customer. The man leered at the approaching travelers with a wicked gleam in his eyes. There was no escape and his victims were too alarmed to attempt to turn around, and they even forgot their weapons. Nearer and nearer plodded the ragged wanderer. "The ponies" were as motionless as if charmed by a snake and when the vagrant laid his hand on the phaeton and commanded the horse to stop, they could only gasp for breath and hide their heads on each other's shoulder.

The tramp gave a laugh of evil amusement at sight of their terror.

"Don't s'pose you've got any money," he growled. "What are you young'uns doing out in the rain," he demanded roughly.

They were beyond speaking. The ruffian examined their belongings closely. When he discovered the dagger he at once recognized its value and made a movement to take it into his own possession. The usually self-reliant damsels became craven cowards. They were sure their death knell had sounded, and expected to be led like lambs to the slaughter. But Alice was blessed with a sudden "spurt" of valor, and resolving to make one last struggle for life, tore her storm-battered hat from her head and flung it at Ward with all of her strength. He made a quick leap forward and fled with the speed of the wind, jerking the wheel with such force from the hold of their assailant that the latter was thrown sprawling into the gutter. The girls did not dare to look behind, but with their eyes tightly closed, they trusted to fate and to their faithful steed's wisdom. In a short time a sudden darkness enveloped them. When at last they plucked up courage to once more gaze upon the world, they found themselves within the safe shelter of a barn, whose wide-open doors had permitted their entrance. The excited hens were scuttering about, clucking in agitation. A dog barked from his kennel and tugged at his chain for freedom.

In the midst of the disturbance, they heard a cheery voice saying: "Well, well, what's happened? I guess you got caught in the shower."

The speaker was evidently the owner of the farm and he looked like a man to be trusted. Together the girls told him of their thrilling experience. He listened to their account gravely, while attending to the wants of the sagacious animal that had brought his charges to safety. Then their new-found friend led the way to his house and as they entered the kitchen, an appetizing odor of cooking greeted their nostrils. Alice and Lou were very hungry, and they secretly hoped they would be invited to dinner.

The good housewife bustled about welcoming her unexpected guests, and although the day was hot and oppressive, she insisted upon their sitting close to the stove to dry their dripping clothing. Meekly her visitors obeyed her wishes, and while they sat steaming, wistfully watched the preparations for the noonday meal. They had no idea of the number in the family, but when they saw two extra plates placed upon the table, their spirits arose and they were sure of receiving the longed-for invitation.

"Now draw up your chairs and eat hearty," their hostess good-naturedly bade them, and how gladly they followed her instructions.

"I hope you like chicken potpie," she said, heaping their plates with a generous portion and pouring over the flaky dumplings a river of thick, cream gravy.

"Oh, yes, indeed, we think it is lovely," her guests protested in chorus. Evidently they were not speaking just for the sake of politeness, for their dishes were soon emptied and were passed for a second helping.

After the last supply had gone the way of the first, Alice sat in silence and seemed to be meditating. She whispered to Lou who shook her head frowningly. But Alice was not to be turned from her purpose and she lifted her voice to say, "If you please, I'll take some more of the boiled dough."

The farmer's wife bit her lip to restrain her laughter, but her spouse was not equal to the struggle, and, throwing himself back in his chair, gave way to a great burst of merriment. The young person whose innocent request had occasioned so much amusement blushed and was embarrassed for a moment, and then concluding to join in the fun, laughed with the rest of the company, while she made way with her third supply of a "boiled dough" nature.

In the meantime the storm had rumbled and crashed itself out of existence. The sun burst forth, gilding the earth with a golden glory, and shimmering through the last drops of a thin, sparkling fall of rain, was a brilliant bow of promise arched in the skies. How fresh and green looked the trees and grass after their cooling immersion. The air was filled with a clean, "woodsy" fragrance, and the little yellow butterflies came out from their hiding and hovered over the damp, dark soil they so dearly seem to love. The trees were glittering with jewels, and when their branches moved, diamonds and rubies dropped down in a shower.

"I think we must be going home," the girls said timidly, for, after their tramp adventure, they were nervous about venturing over country roads alone.

The farmer called one of his sons, a stalwart lad, who looked sheepish and blushing red behind his ears—

"Stood a spell on one foot fust,
Then stood a spell on t'other,
And on which one he felt the wust
He couldn't ha' told you nuther!"—

whenever he was addressed by the strangers.

"Harness up Nell," the boy's father directed, "and drive to town with these young ladies."

His orders were quickly obeyed, and the little cavalcade was soon ready and moving. Like a gallant knight the youth acted as protector, until, at the "hoopskirts" of the city, as the suburbs were named by Alice and Lou, he bade them a bashful farewell.

The two friends had very little to say during the rest of the journey. They were wondering what kind of a reception they were likely to receive, and were a little in doubt as to its character. Alice's home was the first to be reached, but her companion did not linger to see what happened. Driving as rapidly as possible, Lou soon arrived at her own rooftree and found her father preparing to start out on a hunt for the wanderers. He looked at his recreant daughter sternly. With a quick thought she threw herself upon his mercy.

"Oh, don't scold, papa," she implored, scrambling out of the carriage and flinging her mud-splashed self into his arms. "Oh, please don't scold; we've had a perfectly awful 'sperience."

Her would-be stern parent's heart melted, as it generally did, and his only reproval was this: "There, there, go into the house, but don't let such a thing happen again."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

OUR WONDER COLUMN

For March,
W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Boston in 1779, and graduated at Harvard in 1796. After a tour in Europe, he founded the Anthology club. In 1815 he founded the North American Review. He was appointed Consul to Lima in 1823, and Charge d'affaires in Brazil in 1827. He published "Letters on the Eastern States" in 1820, "Life of James Otis" in 1823, and other works. He was the original promoter of the Bunker Hill monument. He died in 1830.

OLD DAN TUCKER.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X

1.—A city in Sweden.
2.—A branch of the River Rhine.
3.—A town in southern Italy.
4.—A city on the Mediterranean Sea.

The primals form the name of the grandmother of the Savior; the finals a town in upper Hungary on a branch of the river Marosh.

C. M. B.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A bottle and a cork costs $1.10; the bottle costs $1 more than the cork; what did each cost?

ELFA.

4.—CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

My 1st is in mountain but not in hill;
My 2nd is in stream, but not in rill;
My 3rd is in ribbon, but not in silk;
My 4th is in cream, but not in milk;
My 5th is in haste, but not in speed;
My 6th is in word, but not in deed;
My 7th is in mild, but not in meek;
My 8th is in hunt, but not in seek;
My 9th is in sturdy, but not in hale;
My whole is a wild and boisterous gale.

DODE.

5.—QUERY.

Who can make a complete sentence, using only the 26 letters of the alphabet, without repeating one letter? (See Chat)

SQUEERS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"One 'to-day,' is worth for me a thousand 'yesterdays'."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of February 28

1.—Verdi.
2.—Toledo Blade.
3.—Length of one piece, 7.07106781186547521 ft.; length of other, 2.92893218813452476 ft.
4.—Words containing diagonals: Winter, bought, Canute, credit, golden, pillar, Autumn, scheme, sermon; diagonals: The Wonder Column.
5.—The name of the secret political society, organized in 1852, was the "Know-Nothings," so-called because its members invariably responded "I don't know" to any question asked them in reference to the party.
6.—Cowper wrote:
"Though Nature weigh our talents, and dispense
To every man his modicum of sense,
Yet much depends, as in the tiller's toil,
On culture, and the sowing of the soil."

Chat.

In regard to the query in this week's column, the Schoolmistress wishes to say that each puzzler sending in an answer to it, will please send with it a brief history of themselves, similar to the "Who Is He" printed at the head of the column.

The puzzler who makes up the best sentence from the 26 letters, will have his (or her) autobiography put in this place, and the other puzzlers will have the fun of guessing "who 'tis."

As this may take some little time, the answer to the query will probably not appear at the usual time, but when it does come, the 10 best sentences formed, will be given, with the names of the senders.

Solution to problem answered to-day, given by Marley Cranford: "The area of the board is to the area of its half, as the square of its length is to the square of the distance from the vertex to the point where it must be cut: 5:2.5::100:50; the square of this distance, and its sq. rt. is 7.07106781186547524 ft. this number multiplied by 1.2, the rate of variation of the width, gives 8.48528137423856 inches, the width where it must be cut. If half this number be multiplied by the length of the part cut from the narrow end thus: 4.24264068711928 x 7.07106781186547524 and divided by 12, it gives 2.49999999999999, or in whole numbers, 2.5 ft. and 5 minus 2.5 equals 2.5, which proves that the board has been cut into 2 parts containing equal areas.

Correct solutions were received from Pauline, L. C. Stover, Ill Nois, W. P. E. and Marley Cranford.

Pauline, your excuse is only too good. The Schoolmistress hopes you will mend your ways hereafter, and "mark your steps" as well.

Ill Nois sends some quotations and queries, or as she says, "Some shavings to go with Old Dan Tucker's chips."

Now, with a few "back-logs" from the class in arithmetic, the 'Cademy fuel pile will be well stocked.

W. P. E. takes the banner this month with a record of 35 correct answer counts, and 17 credits for new work sent in.

Ill Nois comes second with 28 correct answer counts, and 7 credits for new work. Old Dan Tucker makes a good third to this with 11 correct counts, and 7 new work credits.

The new work credits are given for each puzzle used during the month, and count as do correct answers, 1 for each ordinary puzzle, 2 for arithmetical puzzles, and 3 each for queries and quotations.

Arthur Jones, a new pupil sends a nice little puzzle that will appear in a week or two. Come again, young man.

Heiskell's Ointment
Heals the Skin.

Proves it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, blotches, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I know of nothing better than your Ointment for skin affection."—Mr. J. I. Clingman, Brownwood, Brown Co., Texas.

CHINESE MAY DICTATE

Punishment of the Boxer Leaders Named by the Ministers.

Pekin, March 12.—A general meeting of the foreign ministers was held to-day, at which the reports of the committees were heard. Regarding punishment of Chinese connected with the Boxers, there is strenuous opposition to demanding many more heads, but a list containing the names of ninety-six minor officials will shortly be presented to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, urging that they be tried for complicity in the outrages, and punished, when found guilty, in such a manner as the Chinese themselves see fit, except in the case of six men, who, the ministers think, should be executed.

The report of the committee on the general principles on which indemnity claims should be considered was adopted. Those claims which are palpably unjust will be disallowed.

Mr. Rockhill's proposition providing for daily meetings of the ministers will be followed so far as practicable. When any minister is unable to attend meetings the meeting will not take place. Otherwise the meetings will occur daily.

The report of the committee on the legation quarters defenses will probably be heard to-morrow. Though the committee has declined to notify the Chinese owners of property confiscated, the register of claims of the ministers will probably, where just, see that the amount involved is added to the total of the general indemnity. The ministers will soon meet Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang to consider questions regarding public buildings and grounds.

Urged to Protest.

Shanghai, March 12.—The American and British China associations have cabled to their respective institutions at Washington and London urging that protests be made against the Russian-Chinese Manchurian treaty and it is understood here that the Germans have taken similar action.

It is said that Ching-Chi-Tung, viceroy to Hankow, will open treaty ports on the Yang-tse-Kiang, below Woo-Chang.

OUR LEGATION GUARD.

Pekin, March 11.—Companies A and B, of the Ninth United States infantry have been notified that they are to remain in China. It is believed that Major Robertson will command them. Many Americans here urge the legation to use its influence to have at least two field guns and enough artillery men to work them left. They say that during the siege these guns would have been more valuable than two hundred armed men, and that necessity for their use is liable to occur again.

The Germans report that in the recent engagement near Pao-Ting-Fu, 250 Chinese were killed and four magazine guns captured. There were no German losses.

The American field telegraph line which was constructed here, has ceased operations, and the wire has been coiled in preparation for shipment to Manila.

Despite the report that Li Hung Chang is seriously ill, and that his life hangs by a thread, his physicians say that his condition will not be dangerous except for his advanced age. They are extremely hopeful of being able to bring him round.

The question of quarters for the American troops remaining in Pekin, is still the subject of discussion. Army men favor the temple of agriculture as being healthier and sufficiently near the legation for the troops to be sent there in a hurry as an additional daily guard, should circumstances arise making it necessary. They think the court's objections are magnified. It is not likely the British will relinquish the Temple of Heaven, and they will certainly long require the permanent building being erected there. A company of infantry could easily be housed in the Temple of Agriculture, and the two temples now used for quartermaster's stores. The only other available place ready is a palace belonging to one of the princes, far from the legation, in the middle of the Tartar city. This is private property.

ENGLAND LOSING.

London, March 11.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, who sends a long account of the waning of British influence in the Yang Tse valley, says:

"Five years ago British interests and influence were predominant and unchallenged, but to-day, not only is the Yang Tse not a British sphere in the sense in which Manchuria is Russian and Shan Tung German, but it is steadily growing less English and more international.

"The whole country is overrun with German, French, Belgian and Swiss engineers and traders who are exploring its mineral wealth and commercial resources, while two German lines are briskly competing with British shipping on the river, formerly a British monopoly.

"One advantage the British still possess over other powers in the valley is the confidence and good will of the better classes of the people and officials of Central China."

EARL LI ILL.

Pekin, March 11.—Li Hung Chang is again seriously ill, and his physician says his life hangs by a thread.

Prince Ching and Earl Li seem to think that by spreading rumors of the court's unwillingness to return to Pekin, unless this or that is done, they can influence the deliberations of the ministers of the powers. As a matter of fact, according to reliable reports from Sian Fu, the imperial personages are extremely uncomfortable at Sian Fu, where they live in the house of the governor, which is only a small structure. French missionaries who have just returned here from Sian Fu believe the empress dowager would bring the court back to Pekin on the first offer of the allies having as a basis the removal of the troops except the legation guards.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

London, March 11.—The Times, in its second edition to-day, published a dispatch from Shanghai, March 11, saying:

It is reported, upon trustworthy authority, that Russia has notified China that unless the Manchurian convention is signed at an early named date she (Russia) will withdraw the convention and substitute harder terms in its place. Li Hung Chang declares that he is powerless to resist and has appealed to the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Japan to intervene in China's behalf.

Considerable uneasiness, in consequence of the extreme friction, is believed to exist between the Yang-tse viceroys and Li Hung Chang.

NO MORE EXPEDITIONS.

Pekin, March 9.—The French have officially notified Count Von Waldersee that they will send no more expeditions into the country unless circumstances absolutely compel and that they will also withdraw their outposts beyond Pao-Ting-Fu.

Mr. Rockhill, at the meeting of ministers of the powers to-day, will propose that meetings be held hereafter daily in order to carry the business through.

Li Hung Chang says that the return of the temples of heaven and agriculture to the Chinese is absolutely necessary before the dignity of the court will permit it to come back to Pekin.

Flour for China.

Tacoma, Wash., March 7.—Contracts are being closed here by a China firm for 50,000 barrels of flour per month for shipment to China during the year.

INSURGENTS ARE TIRED

Of the Struggle Declared Gen Marian De Dios as He Surrendered.

Manila, March 12.—Peace in the Philippines. Such is believed to be the real meaning of a solemn ceremony performed at Naic, when General Marian De Dios, Aguinaldo's chief lieutenant in the prosecution of the rebellion, with four officers and fifty-seven worn, bedraggled and half-starved troopers, all uniformed and armed, came into military headquarters and surrendered. Naic is on Manila bay, twenty miles south of the city of Manila.

"We are tired of fighting," said De Dios. "We have done our best and if there be any that blame us for giving up the fault is not ours. It is a useless struggle and should not have been begun. The Filipinos would to-day be the best citizens under the American flag but for their having been misguided. They had been so cruelly treated by Spain and had heard so many promises made only to be broken that they could not believe the integrity of the United States.

"It has been and is a useless fight and so far as I can see it is all over. The end has come and we yield."

General MacArthur is well pleased with the surrender of General De Dios. The latter has not only been Aguinaldo's chief lieutenant in the field, but is a brother of General E. Riga De Dios, who two years ago was sent out to join Agoncillo, who was then in Montreal, to make a tour of foreign countries in quest of recognition for the insurgents. The De Dioses are both very intelligent men and are thoroughly educated. They are closely in Aguinaldo's confidence and it is thought not at all improbable that the rebel leader has counseled General Marian De Dios to surrender merely to pave the way for his own graceful adoption of the same measure.

De Dios' surrender has another gratifying aspect. The district about Naic has been defended by the Filipinos with the energy of despair and the last step has placed the Americans in absolutely undisputed possession there. The natives seem well pleased as is General MacArthur and the latter has already taken the initial action looking to the organization of a local government, with as much recognition of the natives as can possibly be permitted.

Colonel Walter S. Schuyler, of the Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, acted for General MacArthur at the surrender of General Dios at Naic, province of Cavite.

"The insurrection is practically at an end," said General MacArthur. "There may be some lawless outbreaks such as those perpetrated by the Mandoducats, a secret society organized to kill American sympathizers, but we will encounter no further armed opposition. The conditions in the islands could not be more promising. The majority of the natives, the vast majority, are anxious for peace and plenty, for both are here for their enjoyment. We are making constant captures of insurrectionists in small bands, or I would better say guerillas, and are receiving parties with arms who are anxious to surrender. Since the first of the year I have received nearly 3,200 arms of various kinds."

The trial of the nine natives charged with having murdered Quisimbing, presidente of Calamba, because he was friendly to the Americans, discloses how the insurgents terrorized the natives.

STILL ORGANIZING.

Manila, March 11.—Judge Taft and his associates of the United States Philippine commission, accompanied by their wives and a number of prominent Filipinos, embarked to-day on the United States transport Sumner and sailed for Lucena, province of Tayabas, Luzon, where they will organize provincial government. At the time of their departure the pier was thronged with natives who cheered the commissioners and gave many other proofs of the popularity of the commission. The insurgents have surrendered 500 rifles in the provinces of Pampanga, Bulacan and Bataan during the last four weeks.

The Methodists report 120 converts in Manila last week, and the Philippine Evangelical church claims to have secured many new members.

MORE SURRENDERS.

Manila, March 12.—Captain Gulick, of the Forty-seventh volunteer infantry, has received the surrender of the insurgent Major Pulay, with 49 officers and 240 men, at the town of Gubat, in Albay province, southern Luzon.

Lieut. Watson, of the Forty-fifth volunteer infantry, while scouting near the hamlet of Bado, in Camarines province, southern Luzon, killed five insurgents and destroyed fifteen of the enemy's thatched barracks.

NEGROES AROUSED.

To Take the Grandfather Clause to Supreme Court.

Cleveland, O., March 11.—Hon. Harry C. Smith has returned from a trip to Washington, where he attended the meeting of the executive committee of the National Afro-American council, which is made up of two members from each state. At the meeting, which was held at Galbraith church last week, they named a committee to call upon President McKinley, presenting certain facts and requests.

The President received the committee cordially and Bishop Walters presented an address in which he pledged the loyalty of colored men to the President's support in his new term in office, and pleaded for colored men as follows:

"It is our cherished hope that the rights of the Afro-America citizen may not be allowed to suffer by reason of any indifference on your part, but that you will continue to use your present influence to check the outrages perpetrated against black men and the disfranchisement of them in the South on account of their color. And since the colored soldiers have made such a splendid record for bravery, discipline and loyalty in the Revolutionary, civil, Spanish-American and Philippine wars, we appeal to you, Mr. President, to give to Afro-American citizens in the reorganization of the army increase in representation and regular succession in the line of promotion of commissioned officers. We assure you that everything within our power will be done to make our people good and capable citizens."

The President's response to the address was entirely satisfactory. He said he would appoint colored officers in the new army.

The council's executive committee has raised about $1,500 to be used at retainers' fees in employing Attorneys Romaine, of New Orleans; Burney, of Washington, D. C., and Pillsbury, of Massachusetts, who will appear in the United States supreme court at an early date in two cases to test the constitutionality of the amendments to North Carolina's and Louisiana's state constitutions which disfranchised over 400,000 colored and white voters of the states mentioned by what is known as the "grandfather clause." South Carolina and Mississippi, the two other states which have disfranchisement amendments to their state constitutions, based upon an educational qualification unfairly administered, will have an opportunity to defend themselves in the United States supreme court at a later date.

AN ARMISTICE

Is Granted by Kitchener Looking to Boer Surrender.

Lorenzo Marques, March 8.—General Kitchener has granted Gen. Botha a seven days' armistice to enable him to confer with the other generals.

London, March 8.—A special dispatch from Pretoria dated to-day (Friday) says Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Botha had a lengthy conference on Gun Hill this morning. Gen. Botha was alone and Gen. Kitchener was accompanied by his secretary.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, March 5, evidently held up by the censor, has just reached here. It says Gen. Kitchener met Gen. Botha and other Boer leaders at Middelburg on Feb. 27, when the question of the possibility of termination of hostilities was discussed.

Another dispatch from Pretoria, dated Wednesday, March 6, says the meeting between Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Botha has awakened deep interest and that there are favorable expectations as to the probable outcome.

According to the Sun, the surrender of General Botha would have been an accomplished fact before now had General Kitchener been in a position to conclude the terms of surrender. When the surrender occurs, the Sun adds, it will include the surrender or entire suppression of General DeWet and will involve the termination of the war.

Lord Kitchener, reporting under date of March 7, says:

"The Boers failed in their determined attack upon Lichtenburg. Our losses, besides the two officers previously reported, were fourteen men killed and twenty wounded. The Boar general, Celliers, was killed.

"DeWet's position is variously reported, as his men are scattering through the Orange colony. Our troops, marching north, reached Petrusburg to-day.

"French reports further captures of a fourteen-pounder Creusot, with carriage and limber complete, and one Hotchkiss, making a total of seven guns. The total number of Boers known to have been placed hors de combat since the eastern operation began is 979."

Adding to his last report, Lord Kitchener states that 169 rifles, 24,970 rounds of ammunition, 183 horses, 1,240 trek oxen, 3,920 cattle, 13,580 sheep, 100 wagons and carts and large quantities of forage have been captured without casualties in Cape Colony.

He further reports:

"Parsons found a small commando north of Aberdeen and attacked them. Kritzinger's commando yesterday entered Pearston, but Gorringe turned them out, and Delisle headed them off on the road to Somerset East."

To-day's additions make Gen. French's total captures in the present operations as follows: Guns, 7; rifles, 784; rounds of ammunition, 204,976; horses, 4,071; trek oxen, 5,520; cattle, 28,220; sheep, 178,780, and wagons and carts, 1,457.

MRS. BOTHA'S WISDOM.

London, March 9.—The Daily Chronicle, referring to the armistice at Pretoria, says:

"We learn that the untiring agent in bringing about the negotiations was Mrs. Botha, who was deeply affected by the hopeless plight of the Boers, and did her utmost to induce her husband to accept the British terms.

"The meeting of February 27, was limited to Gen. Botha's request to Lord Kitchener's terms. Lord Kitchener replied that a general amnesty would be granted to all who surrendered, as well as to all prisoners except those Cape Dutch who, being British subjects, had actively fomented Boer resistance. Gen. De Wet and Mr. Steyn were, however, expressly excluded from the amnesty.

"Lord Kitchener further promised that, if peace was concluded the government would assist in rebuilding the farm houses and other buildings destroyed under military exigencies; would reinstate the lawful owners, and would help them stock their farms. Those guilty of acts of treachery would be excluded from these benefits.

"General Botha appeared satisfied with the conditions, and the armistice being arranged, he proceeded to consult his officers, a vast majority of whom accepted the terms.

"De Wet and Steyn both remained irreconcilable. They declined any terms. De Wet adding that on his part the war had become one of revenge, and he intended to do all the mischief he could.

"It is quite probable that the original armistice of a week had been extended. It is believed that the remainder of Gen. Botha's officers have now been won around, and that he is likely to make formal submission to Lord Kitchener March 11, when his force will surrender to Gen. French.

"According to our information, Lord Kitchener's dispositions made the speedy capture of Gen. Botha's forces quite certain. Gen. Botha frankly accepted the situation, and was treated by Lord Kitchener at both interviews with the greatest consideration.

"The negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha are in abeyance," says the Pretoria correspondent of the Times, wiring Wednesday, "pending an answer from the British government."

DE WET'S FLIGHT.

London, March 12.—A dispatch from Gen. Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 12, says Gen. De Wet is north of Brandfort (Orange River Colony). Continuous rains have interfered with the movements of the troops in Cape Colony. Two bands of Boers are being hunted among the hills by troops under Gorringe, Delisle, Gremell and Henniker.

GIBSON WON OUT.

Helena, Mont., March 8.—At half-past three this morning, although the legislature clock testified that it was not yet midnight, Hon. Paris Gibson, (Dem.) of Great Falls, was elected United States senator for the term expiring March 4, 1905. For almost the entire time of the life of the legislature, that body had been voting daily for a senator, but with no result. Thursday at noon the joint assembly met as usual and took one ballot, adjourning until 7 p. m. for further balloting. After taking a few votes without indication of result the joint assembly took a recess until 11 o'clock at which time began the session ending with the election of Mr. Gibson.

In all twenty-two ballots were taken during the day. At the conclusion of the twenty-first ballot, H. L. Frank, who was the leading fusion candidate, announced his withdrawal from the contest in favor of Mr. Gibson, who had not up to this time had more than a nominal following. On the twenty-second ballot there was a stampede to Gibson, he receiving the required number of votes, seven of which were furnished by the wing of the Democratic party known as the Daly faction.

Mr. Gibson was born in New Hampshire, July 1, 1830, and was educated at Bowdoin College, graduating in the class of 1851. He located at Minneapolis in 1858, building the first flouring mill in that city. He also operated the North Star woolen mills of that city. He came to Montana in 1879, locating at Fort Benton, in the stock business. In 1882 he became interested in the possibilities of the water power that could be developed by the falls of the Missouri river at the site of the present city of Great Falls, of which he is called the father. He laid his plans and hopes before James J. Hill, who joined him in the enterprise and the result was the growth of a city of 12,000 on the prairie by the side of the vast waterpower.

Mr. Gibson was a member of the state constitutional convention and of the first senate of the state legislature. He has always been a strong Democrat.

Stranger Than Fiction.

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

The remedy is not heralded as a wonderful discovery nor yet a secret patent medicine, neither it is claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles with which nine out of ten suffer.

The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges, containing vegetable and fruit essences, pure aseptic pepsin (government test), golden seal and diastase. The tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's Tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 3,000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other wholesome food.

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no organ is so much abused and overworked as the stomach.

This is the secret, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its merits as a digestive pure and simple because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly digested.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act entirely on the food eaten, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimilated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepsia, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack, and unless that lack is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure by the use of "tonics," "pills" and cathartics which have absolutely no digestive power.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores, and the regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit better than any other argument.

NO THIRD TERM.

Strong Denial of the Yellow Journal Story From Washington.

New York, March 11.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says:

Senator Hanna, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican national committee, who is the intimate personal and political friend of President McKinley, was asked for his opinion of the revival of the gossip that the President was planning to be renominated for a third term:

"Oh, stuff and nonsense," exclaimed Senator Hanna. "I will say that nothing is further from the President's thoughts. I do not believe that the idea has ever entered his head. What he wants to do is to successfully round out his second term. The President is a very good politician, and he is not going to make the mistake of putting himself up as a candidate. I do not think any of his friends are dreaming for a moment that he would be a candidate for a third term. I would give my own opinion more freely only I do not want to appear to put myself in the position of saying whether any man would or should not be nominated in 1904."

"Is the candidate in sight?"

"He may be in sight, but he has not been designated by the finger of destiny yet. It strikes me as rather idle and profitless talk to say who will or who will not be a candidate for President in 1904, when we have got to go through three sessions of congress, one congressional election and innumerable state elections, which might make or unmake a dozen candidates. The issues, too, are all yet to be made.

"A number of senators; no I don't mean myself. I am out of it, but I see they are talking about Senator Fairbanks, Senator Beveridge, Senator Spooner and Senator Lodge. The candidate might be one of these gentlemen, but it must not be lost sight of that the senate has never been a successful incubator for Presidential chicks.

"I will say for President McKinley, in view of the great success of his administration, the unparalleled prosperity of the country, and the confidence the people have shown in him, that if any one could get a third term, he could. But there is no third-term feeling at the White House."

MRS. NATION'S TRIAL.

Wichita, Kas., March 9.—In the trial of his absent wife yesterday, David Nation took the stand and said that she began her "smashing" crusade against saloons upon the advice of himself and Ed Sample, of Medicine Lodge, as lawyers. They told her that saloons were outside the pale of the law and could be abated in any manner any individual might choose. The court sustained an objection made to the evidence and it was withdrawn from the jury.

Mrs. Nation's attorneys are fighting the case on the theory that no person, acting under the advice of a lawyer as to the legality of action, can be held responsible for an offense committed against the law. Since Mr. Nation's voluntary admission that he advised his wife that it was no crime to wreck saloons there is some talk of proceeding against him as an accessory before the fact, and he may be arrested.

The evidence in the case against Mrs. Nation and her colleague was concluded last evening, and argument will be commenced to-day.

No Verdict.

Wichita, Kan., March 11.—No verdict was reached by the jury which, last week, heard evidence in the trial of Mrs. Carrie Nation, for smashing a "joint" here several weeks ago. The jury stood seven to five for conviction and was discharged to-day.

CHRIS MAGEE DEAD.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 9.—State Senator Christopher L. Magee, of Pittsburg, died last evening. He had been in ill-health for a long time.

His death was unexpected as it was generally believed by his friends that he was improving in health. His condition took a turn for the worse Thursday night and the members of his family were hurriedly summoned to Harrisburg. His end was peaceful and calm.

Mr. Magee was born in Pittsburg in 1848. Through the death of his father he was obliged to go to work when 15 years old to help support his mother and three younger children. After a period as office boy he obtained a clerkship and in 1869 was made cashier in the city treasury and in 1871 was elected city treasurer, and was re-elected in 1874. He was elected state senator in 1892 and was twice re-elected. He was a director in numerous Pittsburg banks, trust companies and insurance companies and at the time of his death was the principal owner of the Pittsburg Times.

GOLD TARIFF CUT DOWN.

Ottawa, Ont., March 12.—That the miners in British Columbia territory will carry out of the diggings 5 per cent more gold this year than they had expected was established yesterday, when the Dominion government reduced the 10 per cent royalty on gold one-half.

The application of the royalty law was never felt seriously until big gold strikes were made in the north Pacific region, and when its collection was enforced there on the heavy mining output a strong protest was made, especially by Americans, who argued at the time that they were subjected to discrimination.

LOOK FOR IT.

The Ten-Dollar Treasury Note of the 1880 Series.

Chicago, March 8.—The Chronicle today publishes the following:

The "jackass bill" is the name applied to the 1880 series treasury note of the $10 denomination. The government was made the victim of a practical joker in the bureau of engraving and the staid, serious money of the country has become the vehicle of a puzzle picture. The facts were given out by the local sub-treasury officials yesterday.

The treasury officials have omitted to place an inscription on the bill. "Find the jackass." The absence of this has kept the matter a government secret for some time. Although the 'jackass bill' has been in existence for several years it was first discovered the other day by a bank clerk in Chicago, who thought it was a counterfeit and reported its discovery to the sub-treasury officials. They had been ignorant of the puzzle picture, and sought information from Washington. The answer received was not made public except in so far as the bill was acknowledged as genuine. The full text of the message from Washington, it is said, was to the effect to keep the "jackass" quiet, and not to let the public hear its braying.

The jackass shows as plain as a life-like portrait when the bill is turned upside down. On the face of the bill is an American eagle in a little engraving to the left of the seal, and between the names of J. W. Lyons, registrar of the treasury, and Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States. There is nothing peculiar in the eagle until the bill is turned upside down, and the eagle becomes a jackass, perfect in outline.

The jackass picture is on one of the most common of the $10 notes in circulation. The surprising thing is that the puzzle or joke on the eagle was not discovered long ago. None of the serious men who handle the money at Washington ever thought of turning a bill upside down. The men who examine designs before they are committed to the engraving machine and the engraver passed the double tender, as it was facetiously termed.

The bills had gone all over the country when the artist who perpetrated the joke in a spirit of maliciousness and revenge sent word to the treasurer of the United States to scan the portraits on the treasury $10 bill when held upside down. The jackass was found and there was consternation in the department. For the best interests of the service and for the sake of the reputation of the department it was decided to let the combination of eagle and jackass alone in the hope that the public would never notice the picture.

As the persons who work out puzzles rarely have a "buck" long enough to see what is on it, let alone search for surprises, while those with plenty of "tens" have no time to scan them carefully the jackass has remained undisturbed and his vis-a-vis, the eagle, has monopolized whatever of attention has been given to the centre of the bill.

The story that comes from Washington is to the effect that an Englishman working in the bureau of engraving was discharged for having opinions counter to those of the Republican party. Having been given the usual month's notice, he decided upon a cold-blooded revenge upon the imperial eagle of McKinley.

He was working on the new plates for the $10 bill and by a deft handling of the lights and shadows of the eagle he produced the jackass. From an artistic point of view his work is excellent. It is the perfection of puzzle creation. The head and neck of the eagle, which has a peculiar left twist, furnished the head of the jack. The light shading at the base of the wing becomes a perfect eye from the other view point. The thighs of the eagle from the ears of the jack.

RIOT IN SAN JUAN.

Falsehood of a Little Girl Brought About a Lot of Trouble.

San Juan de Porto Rico, March 8.—A serious riot occurred here yesterday. At 6 o'clock in the evening, five artillerymen and a corporal of artillery named Hiscock, left their guard post without orders, and children across the plaza into a street in which a mob of people had assembled. The soldiers fired a volley into the air, dispersed the mob and rescued School Superintendent Armstrong, who was besieged by the mob in a house situated about a block from the city center.

For hours previous to the rescue of Superintendent Armstrong, the city had been overrun by a riotous crowd of probably fifteen hundred persons, who shouted: "Down with the Americans," and other similiar cries.

The excitement originated in a trivial school incident involving Superintendent Armstrong and illustrating the excitable nature of the Porto Ricans. The superintendent reprimanded a girl, 10 years of age, for disobedience, and forcibly but harmlessly marched her to the front from the rear of the schoolroom. Her dress caught in a desk and was torn, and the girl reported to her mother that she had been kicked and abused. This excited the girl's mother, and sensational stories were circulated, with the result that when the schoolchildren were dismissed, a number of boys gathered together and paraded the streets. They were joined by many loafers and full-grown men, and it became necessary for the police to escort Superintendent Armstrong from the schoolhouse to his home. The superintendent and the policemen were stoned as they passed through the streets, and, as the crowd constantly increased in size, the Americans sought refuge in the Intendencia building. A number of persons from the crowd succeeded in entering the building, but were ejected by employes and others.

By 5 o'clock affairs had assumed such a threatening aspect that Governor Allen ordered the mayor to disperse the mob, notifying him that he should ask for government assistance if he was in need of it. The mayor, however, paid no attention to the governor's notification, although the city police were powerless, not being in any way respected by the rioters, whom they did not attempt to disperse.

At 5:30 p. m. the offices were closed and Martin C. Brumbaugh, the commissioner of education of Porto Rico, asked for police protection of his office and hotel.

A treasury clerk, who was one of the men who ejected the rioters from the Intendencia, was attacked, stoned and disarmed by a mob.

The insular police, who have no jurisdiction in the city, except in cases of emergency, and at the call of the mayor and governor, were not called upon until 6 p. m.. At that time the artillerymen previously referred to took the initiative without orders and dispersed the gathering.

In the meantime, the city police had fired about one hundred shots, mostly in the air, for there were no casualties.

Several other Americans, besides the treasury clerk, were stoned from roofs and balconies.

At 8 o'clock last night this city presented its usual tranquil appearance.

Up to the hour of filing this dispatch to-day, there has been no further demonstration.

Governor Allen deplores the unfortunate occurrences, especially the action of the artillerymen. Corporal Hiscock has been placed under arrest, and is now in the guard-house. It is probable that he will be tried by court-martial.

The teachers who have been questioned on the subject have made statements agreeing with those of Superintendent Armstrong, to the effect that the girl was not harmed.

BOOTLEGGERS

Now Very Busy in Kansas Because of Mrs. Nation.

Chicago, March 11.—A special dispatch to the Times-Herald from Abilene, Kan., says:

The crusade inaugurated by Mrs. Carrie Nation and her trusty hatchet has opened up a vast field in Kansas for whisky drummers and the ubiquitous boot-legger. The reflex action is highly appreciated by the manufacturers of beer and whisky, for their sales have been doubled.

Since the saloons have been closed they have invaded the country. Heretofore the farmers were expected to come to the saloon; under present conditions the saloon is carried to the door of the farmer.

The breweries and the whisky houses are sending raveling agents through the state in wagons, calling on the farmers and making sales or taking orders for the liquors at a rate that is surprising. One drummer of this sort sold sixteen jugs of whisky at $4 per gallon in one forenoon and probably made half clear profit, as the material was of the cheapest sort.

The drummers and agents carry a very good grade of whisky as a sample and promise to send the jug in a plain box, with no indication of its contents. Very few farmers allow them to go away without an order. The farmers have usually been able to get a glass of beer when they went to town, but they are now shut off in many sections of the state and send for their own drinkables.

Along the southern and northern borders there have been started saloons just over in Oklahoma or Nebraska. South of Arkansas City is a saloon of this sort situated in Oklahoma, and, as the Arkansas City saloons are closed, it is doing the biggest kind of a business. In the little town of Solomon City twenty-eight jugs of whisky came in by express on one train Wednesday last, and this is but a sample.

The excited condition of the women is such that when a car labeled with the name of a beer firm, but used for transporting hardware, came into Chapman the W. C. T. U. called a meeting and prepared to smash the contents. It is only in the small towns that this condition obtains, the larger places being more liberal.

Probably the most lucrative investment just now in the liquor business is that of the boot-leggers who are selling drinks on the streets of the temperance towns. They are furnished by the distillers with small vials of liquor that hold one-tenth of a pint each, and it is the vilest material imaginable. This they sell for 10 cents a vial or $8 per gallon.

The liquor costs them $1.25 per gallon, making the profit almost 700 per cent, and as they double their money rapidly, many of the toughs who have been out of business are now getting good clothes. There has been no attempt to catch the boot-leggers and they are allowed to ply their trade at all times.

The Kansas "keg party" has been revived after a few years of desuetude. It is an arrangement by which a dozen friends club together and send to Kansas City for a keg of beer. It is received Saturday night. Cheese, onions, crackers and other constituents of a "Dutch lunch" are provided and in the back end of a store, in a cellar or in some office the company gathers and spends the evening playing cards and drinking. Often some of the party have to be carried home. The "keg party" was ended while the saloons ran openly, but the kegs are arriving as of old again.

The city elections, which will be held in the small towns April 1, and in the next larger size April 2, will be the most exciting in a decade, owing to the fact that the temperance issue will be fought out. The "wet" and "dry" ticket battle will be on in a hundred towns next week and in 400 the week after. It is practically the only issue before the people at the election, and the temperance forces are preparing to make the fight of their lives. Where the saloons are closed they will try to keep them so, but the business men will generally oppose this program, as it means in many places a cutting down of the revenues.

In Junction City the joints have been paying into the treasury $600 to $750 a month. On the first of this month they paid in $9 and the council has already shut down half the street lamps on most of the streets and will make further reductions. In that town the revenue was $7,000 a year, and practically met the city expenses. In this town the $1,500 received from the fines paid for the street lamps, and now an occupation tax is to be levied that the deficiency may be made up.

All this makes a vast difference in the feeling of the people, especially of the business men, and the coming city campaigns will be very lively.

MRS. NATION'S PAPER.

Topeka, Kas., March 11.—The initial edition of Mrs. Carrie Nation's newspaper, The Smasher's Mail, is interesting. It is a four column, sixteen page paper of neat appearance, containing several illustrations of various scenes during the last joint crusade. Mrs. Nation says in her salutatory:

"I have no apologies to make in having Mick Chiles for the publisher of The Smasher's Mail. Our Saviour ate with publicans and sinners to do them good. The servant is not above the Lord. This paper shall be as its name, The Smasher's Mail. I shall put into the columns the letters I get from all over, even those I get from across the water. Those wishing to say anything through the columns of The Smasher's Mail must put it in the form of a letter and use brevity, the soul of wit."

On the fourteenth page is found a picture of Mick Chiles, the negro publisher. Underneath are the lines:

"Business manager of The Smasher's Mail and the Plain-Dealer, who went to the relief of Mrs. Nation when deserted by the law and order people."

The first page contains an excellent half-tone of Mrs. Nation. The departments under which the letters are published in The Smasher's Mail are: "Letters from Hell," "Letters from Honest People," "Appeals for Help," "Some Poetry," "Notes and Comments," "Indorsements and Invitations," "Snap Shots" and "Answers to Correspondents."

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Chicago, March 11.—A boiler of the Doremus laundry, occupying part of the old Waverly theatre building, on West Madison street, between Throop and Loomis streets, exploded to-day, destroying the building. In a few moments the mass of debris caught fire. Eight bodies have been recovered from the ruins; six persons are still missing; while at least twenty-five men and girls were so seriously injured that many of them will die.

The explosion took place at a time when many of the employes of the laundry had gone to work, a time-register found in the ruins showing that 36 had already reported for duty, while two or three others were known to have just entered the building. Of these, hardly one escaped injury of some sort. The working force of the laundry is usually much larger, but none of the ironing women were on duty.

The force of the explosion was so terrific that buildings for blocks around were shaken as if by an earthquake, and hundreds of windows were shattered.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

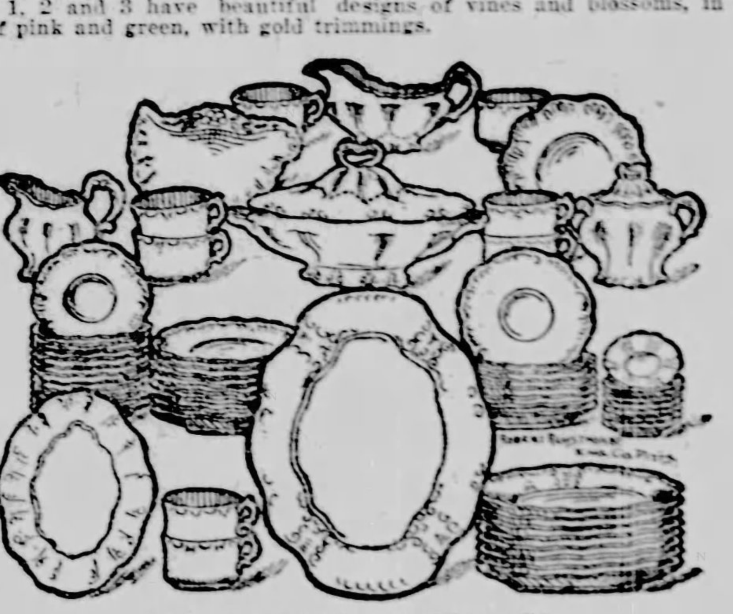
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 piecs), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.80
Decorated 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE
Toledo, Ohio.

NOT SATISFIED

With the Restrictions of the Philippine Clauses of Army Bill.

Manila, March 8.—Disappointment among American business men here with the limitations of the Spooner amendment to the army bill is increasing as its provisions become better known. It is considered to be especially unfortunate in apparently prohibiting the issuing of licenses for the cutting of timber upon public lands. If this interpretation proves correct, it will be a bonanza for the few owners of private timber lands in those islands and the beginning of building activity in all towns will be considerably retarded.

An inquiry has been cabled to Washington asking whether this prohibition on timber cutting is to be construed as included in the amendment. The forestry department of the Philippines has hitherto issued licenses for the cutting of timber upon public lands for one year.

The question of the sales and apportionments of land and mining rights, although importantly affecting the growth of business and the settlement of Americans in the Philippines can wait until the regular session of congress, but lumber is in such great demand to-day for building purposes that it would be considered most unfortunate should the control of its production be vested in these few men who now own timber land.

There is some talk here of sending a petition to Washington for an extra session of congress, but the fear is general, however, among a certain element, that this action might not result in any material good.

Regret is expressed here at the fact that congress does not entrust the timber, mining and land questions to the discretion of the representatives of the administration here.

The Manila board of health has announced that on an estimated population of 300,000 for the city of Manila, the annual death rate is 34 per thousand.

Unconfirmed information coming from native sources says that Aguinaldo is in hiding in the province of Isabela on the northeastern coast of Luzon island. American troops are scouting in that section of the country.

THE FINEST OPAL.

London, March 9.—Mr. Maurice Lyons, a lawyer, of Queensland, intends to give King Edward what is believed to be the largest and finest opal in the world. In the opinion of London lapidaries, its only rival in size and beauty is one possessed by Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Lyons gem was shown privately yesterday in the office of Sir Horace Tozer, agent general at Queensland, to the other Australian agents general. It is oval in shape, two inches long and an inch and a half deep, and weighs 250 carats. When found in Queensland, it was an inch longer, but it was broken in the process of removal.

It is estimated to be worth upwards of £50,000, and Dr. Lyons desires that it should be set in the king's regalia of the Australian federation.

RED RAIN.

Palermo, Sicily, March 11.—A strange phenomenon is being witnessed here. Ever since Saturday night a heavy red cloud has extended over the city, the cloud being a deep red. The rain falling on Sunday resembled drops of coagulated blood. This phenomenon, which is called "bloody rain," is attributed to dust from the African deserts, transported by the heavy south wind blowing.

Rome, March 11.—The phenomenon now to be seen in Sicily extends also over Southern Italy. At Rome the sky is yellow, and at Naples a rain of sand has fallen, the heavens being dark red.

ATTACK ON WILHELM.

Bremen, March 7.—While Emperor William was driving from the Rathskeller to the railway station here yesterday, a workman, named Dietrich Weiland, threw a piece of iron into his majesty's carriage.

Weiland was immediately arrested. The emperor is said to have been slightly injured in the cheek, but he continued his journey without interruption. Weiland, who is an epileptic, gave confusing answers to the police regarding his motives.

BORROWING AGAIN.

Constantinople, March 8.—The statement is confirmed that the government, with a view of meeting the extraordinary expenses of the army, is considering the proposal made for a loan of three million pounds Turkish to be guaranteed by the proceeds of a 6 per cent surtax on the taxes of the empire and a 2 per cent surtax on inland customs duties. The loan is to be issued at 80, with interest at 4 per cent and a 1 per cent sinking fund. The members of the German syndicate which offered the porte the loan assert that other capitalists are invited to participate and that, consequently, it is incorrect to say the loan is conditional upon Germans getting future orders for arms and ammunition.

PLAGUE IN CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, March 11.—The official reports regarding the progress of the bubonic plague in Cape Town since the outbreak, show a total of 22 deaths and 102 cases.

The Malays gathered yesterday to oppose the removal of a Malay who had been attacked by the disease and of several persons who had come into contact with the victim. The police were overpowered and the persons who had come into contact with the Malay made their escape. In the event of a repetition of this experience, it will be necessary to employ an armed force, so that trouble is anticipated.

NEW SPANISH CABINET

Madrid, March 6.—The new Spanish cabinet is constituted as follows:

Premier—Senor Sagasta.
Minister of foreign affairs—Senor Almodovar.
Minister of finance—Senor Urzaiz.
Minister of war—General Weyler.
Minister of the interior—Senor Moret.
Minister of marine—Duke of Veragua.
Minister of public works—Senor Villanueva.
Minister of public instruction—Senor Romanones.

The portfolio of minister of justice has not yet been allotted.

CENSUS OF BOMBAY

Bombay, March 7.—The census returns show the city of Bombay has 770,000 inhabitants, a decrease of over 50,000 in ten years, mainly due to the exodus of the past two months on account of the plague.

Partial returns from the rural districts show terrible decreases in population through famine. The population of Mahikantha has declined 220,000; Bijapore, 61,000; Poona City, 7,400.

FOR MRS. CRONJE.

Paris, March 11.—The 20,000 franc brooch, the gift of French women to the wife of General Cronje, is finished and will be presented soon. All the money for the jewel is collected.

The jewel is one of rare beauty, being heart-shaped, set with diamonds and emeralds.

Capturing Markets.

London, March 7.—The Board of Trade Journal to-day warns British manufacturers that the reports of a British commercial agent in the United States shows that American boots and shoes are capturing markets where British goods ought to have a practical monopoly.

RUSSIA'S GRAB.

Her Conduct Does Not Agree With Her Declared Policy.

Washington, March 9.—The official correspondence that has passed between the state department and the several powers interested in the Chinese question discloses the fact that Russia, suspected as she is by England and perhaps by some other powers of planning to seize and hold Manchuria as her own, has, upon every occasion when opportunity served to draw forth a statement of her motives, declared emphatically that she had no such purpose.

On the 16th ultimo, the United States addressed strong representations to China, through Mr. Conger and Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang. China was told that the United States could not approve of any secret negotiations between China and any individual power looking to the concession of territory to such power. And it was further insisted that to be valid, any such concession of territory should be given only with the assent of all other powers. To still further emphasize the warning against the beginning of a division of China, it was significantly stated that the United States did not regard the present as an opportune time for making any concessions of territory or even for conducting negotiations for such concessions.

On March 1st, the state department took steps to acquaint every one of the powers interested in China, with the instructions it had given Mr. Conger. The result was to elicit from nearly all of them expressions of approval of the doctrine laid down by the United States, and foremost among the powers which accepted it was Russia.

The United States government has not entered into any secret or open agreement with Great Britain or with any other individual power, however strongly it may sympathize with the British desire to insure Manchuria against seizure. On the contrary our government has from the beginning discouraged such special alliances as to China and has adopted the practice of informing every one of the powers of the contents of any statement it has addressed to any one of them. It is felt here that the greatest strength of our position has lain in this frank and open method of negotiations, and there is no disposition to abandon it now.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, called at the state department today and was closeted with Secretary Hay for half an hour. Although no statement can be extracted as to the nature of the interchange it is believed that the ambassador took occasion to again assert the sincerity and propriety of Russia's purpose relative to Manchuria.

The Alleged Crisis.

London, March 9.—A crisis has arisen in far eastern affairs which, in the opinion of the British government is graver, almost, than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world toward the Orient. In this crisis secret negotations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to thwarting what both governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese empire.

The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaraguan canal affair. To quote from a British official, "the Nicaragua controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation."

What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that Great Britain was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria, as delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lamsdorf, and asking the United States if they were prepared to take joint action of such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position.

Almost simultaneously, the Associated Press understands, the United States government instructed the various ambassadors to take similar steps. The answer of Secretary Hay has apparently not been received in London, although the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guarantee that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated by the United States.

APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, March 8.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consuls—Frank C. Dennis, of Maine, at St. Johns, N. F.; Ernest A. Man, of Florida, at Breslau, Germany; Martin J. Carter, of Pennsylvania, at Yarmouth, N. S.

To be Secretary of Legation to Guatemala and Honduras—Robert H. Greene, of Kentucky.

To be Second Secretary of the Legation at Constantinople, Turkey—Philip M. Brown, of Massachusetts.

Navy—To be Members of a Board of Visitors to the Naval Observatory—St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Asaph Hall, jr., of Ann Arbor, Mich.; William R. Harper, of Chicago; Edward C. Pickering, of Cambridge, Mass.; Charles A. Young, of Princeton, N. J.; Ormond Stone, of Charlottesville, Va.

Washington, March 9.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

H. K. Butterfield to be attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin; Samuel W. Stratton, of Illinois, director of the national bureau of standards; Edwin Vernon Morgan, of New York, now secretary of the legation at Seoul, to be second secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg.

Navy: Frank P. Case to be an ensign on the retired list of the navy (formerly midshipman in the navy).

Washington, March 9.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

To be members of the commission to carry into effect the stipulations of article seven of the treaty between the United States and Spain: William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire; Gerrit J. Diekema, of Michigan; James Perry Wood, of Ohio; William Maury, of the District of Columbia, and William L. Chambers, of Alabama.

William E. Fuller, of Iowa, to be assistant attorney general of the United States.

SENATE ADJOURNED.

Washington, March 9.—The senate has adopted a resolution to notify the President that it is ready to adjourn unless he may have some further business for it to transact. At 12:23 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

The senate confirmed all the nominations pending in the senate, and at 1:55 p. m. adjourned without day.

SWORN IN.

Washington, March 6.—The members of the cabinet were sworn in to-day in the cabinet room at the White House. The ceremony was entirely informal, no one bein present except the President, Chief Justice Fuller, who administered the oath, and Secretary Cortelyou. The members stood around the cabinet table and with uplifted hands repeated after the chief justice the oath of allegiance.

HIGH WATER MARK.

Washington, March 6.—The amount of gold in the treasury yesterday was $489,412,158, the highest point ever reached in the history of the government. This amount includes the $150,000,600 held as a reserve, $276,019,989 held against gold certificates, and $68,392,169 in the general fund.

ENGLAND DECLINES

To Ratify Amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Washington, March 11.—The long expected answer from the British government to the state department's communication reciting the action of the senate upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, was returned at noon to-day. Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, already had acquainted Secretary Hay with the fact that he had received a communication from his government on the subject, and it is believed it has been in his possession for several days. Secretary Hay had acquired a general knowledge of the character of the British response.

Lord Pauncefote came to the state department at noon by appointment. He brought the answer with him, and read it to Secretary Hay. It was, in form, an instruction from Lard Lansdowne, the British minister of foreign affairs, to Lord Pauncefote, and of this instruction he left a copy with Secretary Hay.

The secretary and the ambassador were closeted for half an hour. At the conclusion of the conference, it was stated that the instruction to Lord Pauncefote was to notify the government of the United States that the British government did not see its way clear to the acceptance of the senate amendments. The amendments were treated in detail at some length, in argumentative fashion, the purpose of the British government being to show that it had sound reason for declining to accept them.

After disposing of the details, the note concluded with an expression of regret that such a course was forced upon the British government. There was nothing in the nature of a counter-proposition, nor was any opening left for further action by the British government. It was stated that if there is to be a further attempt to amend the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so as to authorize the United States to construct a waterway across the isthmus, then it is for the United States to make the overture; the British government simply drops the matter at this point.

Secretary Hay carried the communication to the White House, to talk with the President as to the future action of the department. The impression prevails that there will be no immediate action looking toward the negotiation of a treaty.

FOR ALIEN CITIZENS.

Washington, March 6.—In order to reduce the chances of naturalized citizens involving themselves in trouble upon returning to their native land, the state department has prepared a series of circulars telling naturalized citizens exactly what they may expect if they attempt to return to their former homes. The circular is different in the case of each European country which has shown a disposition to hold its citizens to account when they emigrate to the United States and become naturalized. It is distinctly stated that the information given in the notice is believed to be correct, yet is not to be considered as official, as it relates to the laws and regulations of a foreign country. The Russian circular, which is a fair sample of the general outline of each circular, notifies the recipient that, under the Russian law, if he returns to Russia, after having become a naturalized citizen of another country without imperial consent, he is liable to deportation to Siberia, the loss of all civil rights, and perpetual banishment. Even if he left Russia in infancy,he is liable to this punishment upon his return, unless he obtained the emperor's consent to his expatriation upon attaining the age of 21 years.

Russians are liable to military service between the ages of 21 and 43 years, and no Russian above 15 years of age can ask permission to expatriate himself unless he has acquitted his military obligations. Russian Jews from America are not allowed to enter Russia without special permission, and the state department cannot act as intermediary in this. There is no treaty between the United States and Russia defining the status of American citizens of Russian birth upon their return to Russia.

CHAFFEE'S DISCIPLINE.

Washington, March 9.—Copies of orders issued by General Chaffee, just received at the War department, show that the American troops in China are under the strictest discipline and are closely confined to the limits under the control of the United States forces. When off duty they are not allowed to enter sections of the city policed by troops of other nations, and soldiers on duty cannot visit such sections, except upon written authority. Soldiers are not allowed to leave camp unless they are in proper uniform, and the sergeant of the guard is required to inspect all soldiers returning from pass and to lock up those found under the influence of liquor. Soldiers and civil employes are not permitted to carry revolvers or other firearms when going on pass.

General Chaffee closes a general order on this subject by saying: "The attention of all honest soldiers and men of this command is called to the fact that there are thieves in our midst, wearing our clothing, who by frequent robberies disgrace all, bring about curtailment of privileges to honest men, which, if conditions were not as stated, might be enjoyed more fully than authorized."

ALASKA'S GROWTH.

Washington, March 7.—The total population of Alaska in 1900, as shown by the returns of the twelfth census, is 63,592, as against 32,052 for 1890. This is an increase in ten years of 31,540, or 98.4 per cent.

There are two cities in the territory which have a population of over 2,000, namely: Nome City, 12,486, and Skagway City, 3,117.

The twelfth census has been taken under more favorable conditions than the two previous censuses of this remote territory of the United States, because of the increased facilities for communication and the introduction of a new and large element attracted by the gold discoveries.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Washington, March 7.—While no formal action to that effect has been taken by the Republican senators, it is quite definitely decided that there will be no re-organization of the senate committees during the present session of the senate. This decision will have the effect of leaving the appointees of retiring senators in their positions until the convening of Congress next December.

Carter's Luck.

Washington, March 8.—Former United States Senator Carter, of Montana, has been appointed by the President a United States commissioner of the St. Louis exposition. He has accepted the offer. The position pays $5,000 a year.

Members of the Commission.

Washington, March. 9.—In addition to ex-Senator Carter, whose appointment on the St. Louis exposition was announced yesterday, the President has selected for members of the commission ex-Senators John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; William Lindsay, of Kentucky, and George W. McBride, of Oregon.

The Wisconsin.

Washington, March 7.—The big battleship Wisconsin has been selected to replace the Oregon in Asiatic waters when that vessel is relieved, in the near future.

DON'T LIKE STATEMENT

That There Is No Room Left for Future Negotiations on America's Part.

London, March 12.—The foreign office officials are nettled at the statement cabled here that no opening is left for further action in the case of Great Britain's reply to the United States notification of the senate's amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

It is pointed out that Great Britain's reply invites further proposals from the United States. Moreover, the foreign office understands that something of this sort is already contemplated in Washington.

A reporter of the Associated Press has been officially informed that there is no desire on the part of the British government that the matter should be dropped. They confidently expect further negotiations and hope for a satisfactory conclusion, though this does not lessen their insistence on the integrity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty until both signatories consent to the abrogation.

PORTO RICANS PROTEST.

Washington, March 11.—The President this morning granted a special audience to Messrs. Wenceslay Borda, Jr., and Vicente Balbas, members of the Porto Rican commission which was appointed at a mass meeting of the citizens of the island held at San Juan on February 2, to protest against the law enacted by the legislature known as the Hollander bill. This measure provides for the raising of revenue by property and excise taxes. Messrs. Borda and Balbas were accompanied by Mr. Freeman Halstead, the secretary of the commission; Mr. Pedro Salazar, the third commissioner, being detained in New York. The commissioners presented a formal protest, which enumerated a series of eighteen objections to the law. It is contended that there exists to-day in Porto Rico three taxes levied and collected for the same purpose "from the impoverished pockets of the people;" the new excise taxes under the Hollander law, the old insular and municipal taxes, and the customs duties under the Porto Rican civil government act. Any of these, it is held, is sufficient to cover the budget. Under the bill $500,000 or more will be collected semi-annually, in advance, thereby, the protest says, lessening the money in circulation (of which there is less than $2,000,000), and producing a state of impoverishment and business stagnation.

It is asserted that the measure is both an income and property tax law, that two of the principal industries of the island (rum and tobacco) are taxed so heavily under it that their production, under present conditions, is practically prohibited; that the only standard of valuation of property will be the personal opinion of the assessors, and as they may be appointed by political favor there is danger of injustice to a large section of the community from excessive valuations. In view of the fact that no municipal budgets have been prepared and no reliable estimate of the value of the taxable property of the island made, the great mass of the property-owners believe, it is said, that the interests of the island will be best conserved by a continuance under the present Foraker law, which has worked well to the present time. The commissioners ask the President that Governor Allen be directed to call a special session of the legislature to amend the law in a manner which will relieve the people of the burdens complained of.

OUR COURT AT PEKIN.

Washington, March 9.—So far as known the United States was the first of the powers at Pekin to erect a regular Chinese court of justice in the Chinese capital in place of the arbitrary military courts which have been acting since the entrance of the allies, into the city. The war department has just received a copy of an order issued by General Chaffee instituting "a Chinese criminal court of justice," for that section of Pekin policed by the United States troops.

This court consists of one judge and one clerk and the order names Chia Pao Whang as the first judge. It is required that the judge shall be a Chinaman. His jurisdiction extends over all Chinese offenders against Chinese inhabitants. The judge may sentence to death, to the whipping post, to money fine, to confinement or (a peculiarly Chinese punishment) the carrying of the wood ring inside of the city limits.

Persons may be condemned to death if they have participated in the Boxer movement and injured life or property, if they attack the foreign police or if they are guilty of murder or attempt of murder, robbery, counterfeiting, "heavy looting," burglary and rape, but no death sentence shall be executed without the approval of the commander of the United States forces. Ample provision is made in the order for the protection of the rights of the prisoners. The expenses of the court are to be defrayed by the provost marshal from civil funds.

M'LAURIN NO DEMOCRAT.

Washington, March 11.—Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, is no longer a Democrat. His name has been stricken from the Democratic caucus roll, with his own indorsement. He has virtually read himself out of the party which elected him senator. Whether he is to be classed as an independent or a Republican or prefers to retain the title of Democrat in the official congressional directory is something for Mr. McLaurin himself to determine.

The junior senator from South Carolina has been voting with the Republicans on every occasion when there was a division on anything like political lines. To Democratic friends he has contented himself with declaring that his votes were in accordance with his idea of what was correct, and he has said he would continue to vote as he thought right, despite all the criticisms of his Democratic colleagues.

When Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic steering committee, began sending out notices for the caucus of Democratic senators held last week, he was undecided whether or not to notify Mr. McLaurin. The matter was discussed, and it was decided to ask Senator McLaurin. This the Arkansas senator did, making it plain that the matter of party affiliations was entirely in the South Carolinan's own hands.

Senator McLaurin asked that his name be stricken from the caucus rolls. He said he did not care to go into Democratic caucuses in the future and that he would break off all political associations with his late party associates.

GRANT MEMORIAL.

Washington, March 8.—The commission created by Congress to select a site and secure plans for a statue or memorial to General Grant has been in session at the War department. General Dodge, the president of the committee, favors a site in the reservation south of the State department, directly opposite the Corcoran gallery of art, a place now occupied by the President's stables, and it is understood that the committee approved of General Dodge's choice. The statue is to cost $250,000, and the artists of the United States may compete in designs.

TOO OLD TO SUIT HIM.

Kenton, O., March 12.—R. A. Myers, of Salem, Ore., saw an advertisement in a Cincinnati paper of a Kenton lady of wealth who desired a husband. Correspondence and an engagement followed. He came here yesterday to see the lady. He found she had the money, but her age was a trifle too ripe to suit his taste and he broke the engagement.

GEN. HARRISON

Lies Critically Ill at His Home in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 12.—Former President Harrison's condition was reported less favorable to-day. At 3 a. m. there was a slight turn for the worse. The patient seemed to be suffering more pain and was unable to rest. A little after 6 o'clock Dr. Henry Jameson called. He had been at the Harrison home until 3 a. m. and had gone to his own home for a little rest. He found the general less comfortable than when he had left him. The temperature had dropped to 104 4-10, but the respiration was weak. The patient suffered a good deal of pain in the affected lung.

Dr. Jameson added that Gen. Harrison's mind is not so clear as on yesterday and in fact there is nothing in his condition that offers any encouragement. The congestion of the left lung had grown worse, he said, instead of better.

Relatives living elsewhere have been notified to come here as quickly as possible.

The physicians say if the patient was younger they would have some hope, but, under the circumstances, they do not look for any change for the better. Telegrams of sympathy from all over the United States poured into the Harrison home to-day.

At 1 o'clock Dr. Jameson issued the following bulletin: "Gen. Harrison's condition is unchanged since 11 o'clock a. m. It is no more favorable than at that time."

The following dispatch was received by Secretary Tibbitts this afternoon:

"Washington, March 12.—Will you be good enough to advise me of Gen. Harrison's condition? The President is very much pained to learn by the latest reports of the serious character of the general's illness.

(Signed.)

"GEORGE CORTELYOU
"Secretary."

Indianapolis, Ind., March 12.—The following statement has been issued by Dr. Jameson on the condition of Gen. Harrison: "At 2 p. m. Gen. Harrison's condition was very critical. He has gained nothing since 1 o'clock. His circulation remains fair."

Mrs. McKee Detained.

Saratoga, N. Y., March 12.—Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, who resides here and who is the daughter of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, would at once leave for Indianapolis were it not for the fact that her two children, Harrison and Mark McKee, aged 15 and 13, are confined to bed with severe attacks of measles. Both Mrs. McKee and her husband, James R. McKee, are constantly at the bedside of the children.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 11.—General Harrison's illness, although not critical at this time, is so serious that his physician, Dr. Henry Jameson, has called into consultation Dr. Evan Hadley. Dr. Frank Dorsey has also for several days been in constant attendance on the ex-president. Dr. Jameson makes the following statement:

"General Harrison was taken ill Thursday last with a chill. At that time his ailment had all the symptoms of the grip. There developed after that a pretty sharp congestion in the left side, involving the intercostal nerves and also the pleura of the upper part of the left lung. With that came fever, his temperature rising two or three degrees. There was also increased respiration. He has since gone on in about the same way. He has not been very uncomfortable. With the exception of the pain suffered Saturday, which has almost wholly disappeared, he has suffered but little pain. His temperature is, and has been for some hours, about 102 3-5, his respiration thirty to thirty-six and his pulse keeps at about 90. His pulse is good, but the upper part of his left lung is more or less inflamed. His danger lies in the extension of this inflammation. His mind is clear, although he is somewhat inclined to go into a sort of dreamy sleep. When awake his mind is perfectly clear. I do not consider him in a critical condition at this time, but there is some danger in the extension of this inflammation."

Dr. Jameson said his patient's condition was such that a crisis would probably be reached within 24 or 36 hours, at which time he would either grow gradually worse or gradually better.

At 9 o'clock this morning General Harrison's condition was unchanged. The physicians announced that his temperature is the same as yesterday.

The general slept until nearly 9 o'clock and when he was aroused he said he felt a good deal better. Saturday afternoon slight congestion of the left lung developed and it was feared pneumonia might be coming. This congestion was not so pronounced this forenoon, and the physicians believe there is no danger unless complications should arise. The general still has a fever, but insists that the illness is "only a slight brush," from which he will soon recover.

In a statement issued this afternoon, Dr. Jameson said: "The congested condition does not extend generally into the bronchial tubes. The left primary bronchus is somewhat inflated, but there is not a general congestion of the musuius membrane. The patient's circulation is well maintained, and this is a favorable factor in the case."

DISBURSING OFFICER.

Manila, March 9.—Frank A Brannagan, disbursing officer to the American Philippines commission, has been appointed treasurer of the Philippine archipelago at a yearly salary of $6,000. Brannagan furnishes bonds in $200,000.

Colonel Murray, of the Forty-third United States volunteer infantry, has received the surrender of forty-four insurgent officers and men at the port of Tacloban, on Leyte island.

The commission has passed a bill providing an additional $1,000,000 (Mexican currency) for the improvement of Manila harbor, and an act empowering General MacArthur to organize municipal governments in those towns where none now exists.

Valuable Find.

Kalamazoo, Mich., March 8.—An autograph letter of George Washington, dated 1766, was found among some waste paper stock at the Bryant paper mill yesterday. It was written to Capt. James Jamieson, a New York merchant, asking for boat freight rates on a quantity of flour. Two copies of the Federal Gazette and Baltimore Advertiser over 100 years old, and an autograph letter of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, dated 1793, were also found. The waste paper came from Philadelphia.

Trouble in Brazil.

New York, March 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro says:

It is said that the government has received news of a monarchical plot. Great activity is being displayed by the police to thwart it. Much vigilance is being shown in certain circles.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W.H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Important Questions Before the Legislature for Settlement.

Honolulu, March 1, via San Francisco, March 8.—With both houses in control of the independent home rule party and containing a majority of native Hawaiians, the legislature has been the scene of some remarkable proceedings and the end of the session promises to see many very radical measures adopted, among those to which the controlling party is committed being a liquor dispensary law, a taxation system that will be a combination of single tax and income tax doctrines, an election law based on proportionate representation, and a law excluding from the territory all persons who may arrive here afflicted with consumption or leprosy.

The question of languages is another source of trouble. The organic act says that all proceedings of the legislature shall be conducted in the English language. Half of the members cannot speak English and Hawaiian interpreters have been employed in both houses. It is the opinion of some lawyers that will invalidate all proceedings and this matter will come before the courts when some laws have been passed. Chief Justice Frear and Governor Dole, who were members of the commission that adopted the rule in question, have expressed the opinion that it intended to provide that no language but English should be spoken. The independents claim that laws and resolutions, etc., shall be in English. Every measure and every speech is being given in both English and Hawaiian.

The house meets in the throne room of the old palace building, now occupied by government officers. The speakers' chair is the former throne of Hawaiian monarchs.

MACARTHUR WRITES

And Informs the War Department on Several Topics.

Washington, March 7.—A large mail has been received at the war department from General MacArthur. It includes the record of many cases of murder, treason and other high crimes and misdemeanors on the part of native Filipinos.

A native named Lucino Almeida was convicted by a military commission of flagrant violations of the laws of war and was sentenced to hard labor for 20 years and to pay a fine of 20,000 pesos. General MacArthur commuted the sentence to deportation to Guam. It appears from the evidence that Almeida was provincial chief or presidente of La Union at the time of the occupation of that province, holding office in the insurrectionary junta. In that official capacity he called on the officer commanding the American forces and offered his services to aid in the work of pacification of the province. His offer was accepted in good faith and he was allowed to continue in office. While thus acting the role of a friend of the American cause, the presidente and those under him in authority were, with a common and secret understanding, actually administering their offices under the orders and in the interest of the insurrectionary chiefs. Whenever they collected lawfully imposed taxes, they also sought to impose and collect a like or larger amount of tax for the benefit of the insurgent forces, and in some instances they diverted the public funds derived from taxes legitimately collected to the same treasonable use.

Another case of treachery reported by Gen. MacArthur is that of Catalino Landayan, who was convicted by a military commission of violating the laws of war and giving intelligence to the enemy and sentenced to 15 years at hard labor. General MacArthur says the evidence shows the accused accepted the office of presidente of the pueblo of Guiguinto from insurgent authority at a time when the office was lawfully filled by a residente appointed under the authority of the United States, and that while the accused was acting the part of an amigo, he was by letter advising the commanding general of the insurgent forces in his vicinity of the number and means of defense of the American troops in Guiguinto.

Washington, March 7.—General MacArthur has informed the war department of his action in the case of Mariano Dreu, a lieutenant colonel of insurgents, who was convicted by a military commission at Manila of larceny and violation of laws of war and sentenced to confinement at hard labor for fifteen years.

In his view of the case General MacArthur says:

"The evidence clearly shows that his general plan of operation was to visit a house in the night time with a band of which he was the leader, assault and abuse the husband and wife and threaten them with death to induce them to produce their money and other valuables. Possessed of these the band would then depart, taking their victims with them to their camp. Here the prisoners were subjected to further indignities, whipped, put in the stocks and made to suffer until some of them made further discoveries of the hiding places of their money, which the band would send for and secure. The reason given by members of the band for these crimes was that the people robbed and maltreated were "Americanists."

ANTI TRUST ACT.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 11.—House act No. 415 provides that all arrangements, trusts, agreements or combinations whereby a party or combination refuses to furnish to another party or corporation any article required in the manufacture of any article, when the party refusing can furnish the same, or where such party or corporation charges more than the regular price, or does anything to cause the second party or corporation to cease manufacturing or hinders such party or corporation in its manufacturing—that all this shall be declared unlawful on the ground of being against public policy. The forfeiture of charter and franchise is prescribed as the penalty for the violation of this act. Violations of the act are declared to be destructive of free competition and a conspiracy against trade, and any person taking part in such conspiracy is made subject to a fine of from $100 to $5,000 and imprisonment for from one to ten years. Any person injured by the violation of the act is given the right to sue in any court of competent jurisdiction in the state.

CUBAN CONVENTION

Conservative Element Scores a Victory Over the Hot-Hads.

Havana, March 8.—The Cuban constitutional convention met in secret session yesterday afternoon for a formal discussion of the Platt amendment. The conservative element scored a victory. It was decided to continue the sessions of the convention and to refer the amendment to the special committee on relations, with instructions to bring in a report.

Twenty-nine delegates were present, Senor Llorente and General Rivera being the only absentees. General Sanguily favored dissolving the convention and returning the amendment without discussion. The other delegates were unanimously in favor of continuing the sessions and of sending some answer to the executive department in Washington. The argument turned on the question whether the convention had power to adopt a scheme of relations that would be binding upon the future republic. Last week a majority of the delegates opposed this view. Yesterday Senor Nunez, representing the Conservatives, argued that the delegates were empowered in the call for the convention to establish permanent relations with the United States and ought not attempt to shirk this duty.

General Sanguilly contended that the original call was annulled by Governor General Wood's instructions at the opening of the convention when delegates were asked to give only an opinion.

The radical element did not flock to to General Sanguilly as had been expected; and the convention's action in referring the question to the special committee on relations indicates a willingness to recede from the former attitude. It is evident that many of the delegates still hope the amendment will be changed, but there is no bitter feeling now apparent. It is doubtful whether the convention will ever agree to accept the amendment, but the conservatives maintain that the willingness of the radicals to discuss, and, if necessary, send a commission to Washington, gives a more hopeful aspect to conditions which are growing strained.

It is generally believed that the crisis, if any existed, has passed and that by the time the committee reports the present excitement will have died out. Much depends upon the attitude of the radical delegates. If an impassioned appeal to the people is issued, as it is rumored will be the case, this may cause demonstrations of protest against the United States. But nothing in the nature of an uprising is any longer feared.

TRUST NOW SUPPLYING

Former Rivals With About 12,000 Barrels Per Day Thro' Purchased Factories.

Cost of the Sugar War.

Loss of Sugar Trust	$11,000,000
Loss of Arbuckle and allies	4,000,000
Cut in Sugar Trust dividends	50 per cent
Shrinkage of Trust's assets in 1899	15,667,340
Highest market of sugar stock	182
Lowest market during war	95½

New York, March 12.—The sugar war is over, and the sworn enemies of the trust have been taken into camp, forced to smoke the pipe of peace and accept Mr. Havemeyer's terms.

The unconditional surrender of the Arbuckles, Mollenhauers, Doeschers and the National refineries was brought about by the trust securing control of the entire cooperage business of the country. Without barrels the opponents of the trust were helpless. They could make sugar, but could not dispose of it.

Now that the trust is without any opposition it is probable that the price of sugar will go up.

As far as the general public is concerned, however, there has been no compromise, and the war is still on. The fight for the past two months, though, has certainly been a sham one, but perhaps innocent stockholders have been properly fooled and are still being fooled. Stocks have been juggled, as before, to the benefit of Mr. Havemeyer and other prominent sugar magnates. While controlling absolutely the output of the former opposition refineries, the trust has led the public to believe that its enemies were still powerful and were fighting as hard as before.

About two months ago the big cooperage concern of Paul Weidman, the Brooklyn brewer, was transferred to L. M. Palmer, head of the Brooklyn Cooperage company, for a nominal consideration. The actual price paid, which must have been large, was not made public, nor will it be.

The transfer of the property and business had no particular significance apparently to any one outside of the sugar business. They knew that the Brooklyn Cooperage company was owned and operated absolutely by the sugar trust, and that L. M. Palmer, its president, was vice-president of the American Sugar Refining company.

Weidman had his barrels in the open market, and they could be bought by the trust as well as by its enemies. The Arbuckles, Mollenhauers, Doeschers and National refineries were entirely dependent on the Weidman cooperage for their barrels. They could not buy them in sufficient quantities anywhere else in the country.

So it will be seen that by monopolizing the sugar barrel industry the trust had the situation well in hand and was in a position to dictate terms to its rivals.

The Weidman cooperage was immediately shut down, the machinery being moved to the Brooklyn concern, while the buildings are now being used as a warehouse by the trust.

"But there has been no deal," say the Havemeyers and the Arbuckles.

But here is a list of the number of barrels supplied by the trust daily to its supposed enemies, and it is about the average for the past two months:

	Barrels.
Arbuckles	2,500
Mollenhauers	3,000
Doeschers	3,000
National Company	3,000

These figures also represent the amount of sugar refined at each of the houses.

Among the knowing ones in Wall street this fight between the sugar kings has been looked upon as an opera bouffe warfare, waged in order to frighten innocent stockholders. During the early part of the conflict $37,000,000 of stock was forced down from $140 to $108 per share, causing a loss to the stockholders of $12,000,000. This could at any time be forced up to $200 a share and make for some one or more men a profit of $22,000,000.

The public benefitted by it, getting cheaper sugar and coffee.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, March 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Little change was developed this week in the condition of general business. Ground recently gained seemed to be held without difficulty, with a good distribution of merchandise by jobbers in most directions, and with entire absence of speculative activity. There has been a further decline in cotton, which does not help the goods market, still the most backward and disappointing of all the great industries, but in mechanical lines the progress being made is noteworthy. Building materials, including lumber, are in especially urgent demand and dealers who can deliver stock have no difficulty in securing advanced prices. In this, unlike most other lines of business, the east heads the country, and just at this season it is of particular significance. Collections are reported all through the west and are better than usual at the south.

Conditions in iron and steel begin to assume an appearance similar to that of 1899. Prices have moved upward rapidly since the turn was made, and bids at current rates for distant delivery are often refused.

Footwear is steady at former prices and while sales have decreased somewhat, factories are assured activity for a month or more.

Textile fabrics exhibit a little animation, although the markets are still far from a satisfactory position. Knit goods receive more attention for fall lines, hosiery and articles for summer outing are taken freely, mercerized goods of expensive qualities enjoy a brisk demand, and cheaper cottons are exported in considerable quantities. Some lines of silks find buyers without further cut, and labor troubles at the mills are less disturbing.

Two large failures in wool occurred abroad, and three Vermont concerns were forced to suspend. Sales of wool at the three chief eastern markets decreased nearly 3,000,000 pounds compared with the previous week's business, but this is a favorable symptom, as excessive operations of late were due to forced sales at lower prices.

Cotton declined still further, with option business active. Idle mills, estimates of liberal receipts and indications that planters will cultivate an enormous acreage this season, resulted in the lowest price of the season. With the exception of a weak spot early last June, the quotation has not been as low in over a year, but the present price is over 67 per cent above the bottom record of 1898.

Wheat is in abundant supply, with quotations well above last year's, owing to reports that the Hessian fly promises to be unusually troublesome, while weather conditions are also threatening. Atlantic exports of wheat, flour included, were 2,477,990 bushels for the week, against 1,781,895 a year ago; while corn exports were 3,357,438 bushels against 2,183,218 in 1900. Heavy supplies of coffee at last prevailed over manipulation, and prices declined.

Failures for the week were 20[illegible] in the United States against 205 last year, and 26 in Canada against 33 last year.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Washington, March 12.—The March report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 to have been about 128,100,000 bushels, or 24.5 per cent of last year's crop, as compared with 158,700,000 bushels, or 29 per cent of the crop of 1899, on hand on March 1, 1900, and 198,000,000 bushels, or 29.3 per cent of the crop of 1898, on hand on March 1, 1899.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at 776,200,000 bushels, or 36.9 per cent of last year's crop, against 773,700,000 bushels, or 37.2 per cent of the crop of 1899, on hand March 1, 1900, and 800,500,000 bushels or 41.6 per cent of the crop of 1898, on hand on March 1, 1899.

Of oats there are reported to be about 292,800,000 bushels, or 36.2 per cent of last year's crop, still in farmers' hands, as compared with 290,900,000 bushels, or 63.5 per cent of the crop of 1899, on hand March 1, 1900, and 283,000,000 bushels, or 38.7 per cent of the crop of 1898 on hand March 1, 1899.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, March 12.—Close.—Wheat on the local exchange opened steady and ⅛c to ¼c higher, caused by higher cables and light northwest receipts. The government report, issued yesterday, showing the amount of grain in farmers' hands, was less bullish than was expected, and exerted but little effect, if any, upon the market.

Mild weather is indicated by the weather map, with very spring like conditions in the northwest.

With some realizing and a general selling movement at Chicago prices eased off and closed at a decline of ¼.

Corn was firm upon a bullish government report and signs of unfavorable weather.

Oats remain steady, with little business. Clover seed was dull and a shade easier. Receipts, 307 bags; shipments, 640.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 40c; May, 41½c; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 3 yellow, 40¼c.

Oats—Cash, 28c; May, 26¾c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c.

Rye—52½c.

Clover seed—1899 prime, $6.60; cash and March, $6.70; October, $5.70.

Timothy seed, $2.20.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Mch. 11 Close.
Cash	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼	78½
May	80¼	80¼	79¾	79¾	80
July	78½	78½	77⅞	77⅞	78½

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 11 Close.
Wheat—					
March	74	74	73½	73½	73⅝
May	75⅝	75⅝	74⅞	75	75⅝
July	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	..
April	74¼	..	..	74⅛	..
Corn—					
March	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	39
May	41	41¼	40⅝⅞	40⅞@41	40⅝
July	40⅝	..	..	40⅝¾	..
Oats—					
March	23¾	..	..	23⅝¾	23⅝¾
May	24⅝¾	25¾	24½⅝	24⅝¾	24½⅝

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 11 Close.
Wheat—					
May	79⅞	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	79¾
July	79⅝	79⅝	79	79	79¼
Corn—					
May	46¾	46¾	46¼	46⅝	46
July	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	45¼

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 11 Close.
Wheat—					
May	73⅝	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛⅜
July	72½	72½	72	72	72½

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 11 Close.
Wheat—					
May	74⅜	74⅜	73⅞	74¼	74⅜
July	75⅜½	75½	75	75⅛	75½

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 11 Close.
Wheat—					
May	75⅞	75⅞	75⅝	75¾	..
July	76½	..	..	76½	..

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 11 Close.
Pork—					
May	$14.85	$14.90	$14.82	$14.90	$14.75
July	14.50	14.57	14.50	14.50	..
Lard—					
May	7.55	7.60	7.55	7.60	7.55
July	7.62	7.65	7.62	7.65	7.60
Ribs—					
May	7.25	7.35	7.25	7.30	7.25
July	..	..	..	7.32	..

Chicago.

Chicago, March 12.—Wheat opened higher on ⅝d advance at Liverpool and light northwestern receipts—363 cars against 932 last year. The local sentiment was bearish and traders sold. Commission house interest in the market was small; closing was rather weak. The government estimate of 128,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands was larger than the trade looked for, and they accepted it as bearish. Continental markets were unchanged, primary receipts about 300,000 bushels less than last year. There was an improvement in cash demand, sales aggregating 260,000 bushels, which includes 180,000 bushels worked late yesterday. Seaboard reports 38 loads.

Corn was stronger. The government report showing 776,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands was bullish, and shorts covered on it. The bull interest gave the market considerable support to-day. Commission houses were moderate buyers. Pit traders sold. Country acceptances were reported as better. To-day's car lots, 496, with only 2[illegible] for to-morrow. The weather promises to be unfavorable and this market has a very strong tone and short interest is increasing. We look for higher prices. Contract stocks show increase for week of 71,000 bushels.

On oats, the government report showed in farmers' hands 292 million, or about the same as last year, and was considerably less than the popular expectation. This brought fair buying from outside and local shorts. The market closed steady. There is a better cash demand, 350,000 bushels sold here.

There was a further advance in provisions, led by May ribs, which were in good demand from local packers. These interests also bought May lard. The close was strong.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, March 12.—Money on call nominally at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87½ for demand and at $4.84 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.85@4.85½ and $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.83¾. Silver certificates, 61[illegible]. Bar silver, 60⅛c. Mexican dollars, 49c.

New York, March 12.—Prices opened fractionally higher all through the list. There was notable demand for the hard and soft coal carrying roads, Missouri Pacific, Great Northern preferred and Burlington. Great Northern preferred broke 1¼. American Smelting rose 1¼.

The market was unsettled after the opening, while digesting realizing in spots. Variations were not wide in the standard railroad stocks and the tone generally became firm by 11 o'clock. Smelting common rallied 1¼, but the preferred reacted a similar amount. Consolidated Gas was 1½ lower, and Tobacco and Great Northern preferred, after rising 1⅛ and 1⅜ respectively, declined a point each. St. Paul, Rock Island, Pennsylvania, Manhattan, Wisconsin Central preferred, St. Louis Southern, St. Louis & San Francisco, Texas & Pacific and Texas and Pacific Land Trust improved 1@1½. Burlington dipped to below yesterday's close, but came up strongly again at 151⅜.

The top level for active stocks was generally reached at 11 o'clock. Missouri Pacific advanced to 93⅝ and Illinois Central, United States Leather, Toledo, St. Louis & Western and Chicago & Eastern Illinois rose from 1 to 1½. Adams Express sold 14½ points higher than the previous sale. American Express 3½ and United States Express 3½. The general list sagged, some important stocks falling lower than last night. Sugar and Amalgamated Copper fell 1 and 2 points respectively. Concessions in other stocks were not large and trading became dull. Bonds were active and irregular.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Tob. Co.	121	122¾	121	122⅞
Am. Steel Wire com.	39¼	39½	38¾	39⅜
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	139¾	140⅜	138¾	139⅞
Atchison	57¼	57¾	57¼	57½
Atchison pfd.	92	92¼	91½	91¾
Am. Car & F. Co.	25¼	25¼	24	24¼
Am. Tin com	62⅛	62⅛	61⅝	61⅝
Anaconda	46	46	46	46
Amal. Copper	101¾	101⅝	99⅞	100⅝
Biscuit com	40⅞	41½	40⅞	41½
Balt. & Ohio	92⅛	92⅝	92½	92½
Brook. Rap. T.	78⅝	79⅛	78½	79½
Burlington	151	151⅜	150⅝	151⅜
Clover Leaf	14	18⅝	14	18⅝
Clover Leaf pfd	34	36	33⅞	35⅞
Con. Tob. com.	46	46⅝	46	46⅝
Ches. and Ohio	46⅜	47	45¾	46⅝
C., C., C. and St. L.	76¾	.....	.....	76¾
C. I. L. com.	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼
Erie	28⅜	28½	27⅞	28
Fed. Steel	43¼	43¾	43½	43¾
Hocking	54¾	.....	.....	55
Hocking pref.	75¾	76¼	75¾	75⅞
L. and Nash.	94¾	95¼	94⅝	95
Leather	12⅝	13½	12⅝	13
Leather pref.	75⅞	76	75¾	76
L. E. and W. com.	42	.....	.....	42¾
Manhattan	120¼	120⅞	120	120⅜
Missouri Pacific	92⅝	93⅝	92	92½
Missouri, K. & T.	55¾	55¼	55	55
Nat. Tube, com.	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53⅞
Nat. Tube, pfd.	101½	101½	100	101
Nat. Steel, com.	.....	.....	.....	45½
North. Pacific	84⅞	84⅞	84⅛	84¼
North. Pacific	88	.....	.....	88
New York Central	143¾	145	143¼	144¼
N. Y. C. & St. L.	21	.....	.....	21
N. & W., com.	50	50¼	50	50¼
Ontario & Western	32¾	32¾	32⅛	32¼
Pennsylvania	151½	153¼	151¼	152¾
Pacific Mail	35⅝	.....	.....	35
People's Gas	104	104	103¾	103⅞
Reading com.	33	33¼	32½	32¾
Rock Island	125⅛	126⅜	125¼	125½
Rep. S. & I. C.	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
So. Ry. pfd.	79	79	78⅜	78⅜
So. Ry. com.	24½	24½	24⅛	24¼
St. Paul	149¾	150⅝	149⅜	149½
Southern Pac.	44⅞	45	44⅜	44⅞
Tenn. C. & I.	54⅞	..	..	53⅞
Union Pac.	91¼	91⅞	90⅝	91⅛
Union Pac. pfd.	85½	85⅞	85¼	85¼
Wabash pfd.	33½	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛
Wab. Debs. B's.	58⅛	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞
Western Union	88½	88⅜	88	88¼
W. L. E.	31½	..	..	31½

LIVE STOCK

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, March 12.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Receipts of hogs, 20 cars; market steady, on mediums and heavies; 5 cents lower on light weights; selling mediums and yorkers, $5.90; pigs, $5.50@5.60; stags and roughs, $3.75@4.85; closing steady.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., March 12.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 7 cars; market slower; mediums, $5.90@5.95; good yorkers and heavy hogs, $5.90; light yorkers, $5.80@5.85; pigs, $5.60@5.70. Sheep and lambs, firm.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 12.—(Elrick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 20 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market active, 5c lower than yesterday's opening; pigs, $5.80; yorkers, $5.85; mediums and heavy, 5.87½@5.92½. Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

Chicago, March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; choice, steady, others slow; good to prime steers, $5.00@6.00; poor to mediums, $2.60@4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.65; cows, $2.50@4.20; heifers, $2.50@4.40; bulls, $2.75@4.20; calves, market 25c lower at $4.25@6.00; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas grass steers, $3.25@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 21,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 28,000; left over, 2,950; market steady, closing strong; top, 5.70; mixed and butchers, 5.37½@5.67½; good to choice heavy, $5.50@5.70; rough heavy, $5.37½@5.45; light, $5.37½@5.62½; bulk of sales, $5.55@5.65.

Detroit, March 12.—The demand for live cattle is quiet; receipts have been moderate. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.25@4.50; handy butchers' cattle, $3.75@4.00; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at $2.85@4.00; milch cows active at $25.00@50.00; calves active at $4.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Market quiet; prime lambs, $5.00@5.25; mixed, $3.60@4.60; culls, $2.50@3.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; receipts light and trade active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, $5.40@5.55; pigs, $5.50@5.60; roughs, $4.75@5.00; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, March 12.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 23c; No. 2 creamery, 22c; prints, creamery, 24c; packing stock, 11c; fancy dairy, 14@16c; No. 2 dairy, 12@13c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12½c.

Eggs—Fresh, 13c.

Oleomargarine, 10@14½c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers selling prices:

Cabbage—Per pound, 1½c.

Onions—Yellow Danvers, per bu., $1.25.

Potatoes—Per bu., 40c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 10c.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Hubbard Squash—Per doz., $1.50.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $2.50 per bbl.; Illinois, $3.00.

Parsnips—Per bu., 50c.

Turnips—Per bu., 40c.

Carrots—Per bu., 40c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Radishes—Per doz., 25c.

Rutabagas—Per bbl., $1.05.

Rhubarb—Per doz., 70c.

Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., March 12.—Twenty-two tubs of butter offered, bid of 19c; no sales. Official market steady at 22c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, March 12.—Butter—Receipts, 10,472 packages; market firm; fresh creamery, 16@22; June creamery, 15@20; factory, 10@15. Cheese—Receipts, 15,250 packages; market strong; fancy large colored and white, 11@11½; fancy small colored, 12½; fancy small white, 12@12¼. Eggs—Receipts, 11,816 packages; market firm and unchanged; western at mark, 13¾@14; southern at mark, 13@14. Sugar—Raw, weak fair refining, 3⅝; centrifugal 96 test, 4; molasses sugar, 3⅜; refined easy; crushed, $5.75; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.25. Coffee—Unsettled; No. 7 Rio, 7⅝ nominal.

COTTON.

New York, March 12.—The cotton market opened easy with near months 4 to 7 points lower and for far months 1 points lower to one point higher. Thereafter the course of the market was more or less uncertain and subject more than usual to orders received.

But while the market displayed underlying weakness, due to a predominance of bearish influences and an almost total absence of speculative support, other than that resulting from room profit taking. Trading was spasmodically active with the South and the "talent" prominent operators on the bear side. The West also sold May in conservative fashion. The cable news was quite in keeping with the news received of late, noting weakness in the spot market. The southern wires reported well nigh desouthern wires reported well nigh detracted break in speculative markets, the talk of production curtailment and the gloomy political news from the far east. Receipts at the ports were again heavy and the movement from interior town was also larger than expected.

Cotton futures opened easy. March, $8.35; April, $8.27; May, $8.32; June, $8.33; July, $8.3[illegible]; Aug., $8.08; Sept., $7.72; Oct., $7.64; Nov., $7.56; Dec., $7.55.

Cotton spot closed weak, middling uplands, 8⅝c; middling gulf, 8c; sales, 1,833 bales.

WOOL.

Boston, March 12.—The wool market shows little change from the aspect of the past few weeks. There have been liberal sales of territory grades of wool and the prices do not seem to strengthen. For fine medium and fine, of good fair staple, the scoured basis is about 40@42c, with the strictly staple article selling at 43@45c. Fleece wools are quiet with prices nominal in the absence of business. Australian wools call for 63@77c.